NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM

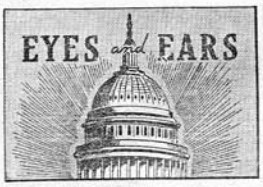
Social Justice

PRODUCE FOR USE AT A FAIR PROFIT

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE NATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

VOL. I • NUMBER 13 ROYAL OAK • MICHIGAN • JUNE 5, 1936 5 CENTS PER COPY

Terrorism of Black Legion Is Aimed to Divide America



By Mark Meechan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For political reasons, the New Deal politicians have been striving, during the past three years or so, to keep Professor Rex Tugwell out of the newspaper columns. They think his reputation as premier parlor pink and his work, as No. 1 meddler in the private affairs of people victimized by capitalism gone vicious, makes poor campaign material.

For other reasons, powerful but not clearly recognizable influences within the New Deal hierarchy, are determined not to dispense with Tugwell's active leadership of the basic New Deal policy of regimentation.

Those who find Tugwell indispensable, however, have given half-hearted support to the political expediency of keeping the handsome, fashion-plate bureaucrat out of the public limelight. It has been considered poor strategy to wave a pink flag before a suffering, struggling people, who still want to think that the Federal Government has been striving, these three and a half years, for recovery within the structure of Democracy.

◆ ◆ ◆

The recent adverse decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on the constitutionality of the Federal Resettlement Administration, interfered, momentarily at least, with the political strategy of the New Deal.

Tugwell broke into print in a way that may prove to be increasingly embarrassing to the New Deal as the campaign for re-election goes along.

Tugwell is more meddlesome than ever, and it appears from the Court of Appeals decision that he is meddlesome in defiance to the Constitution.

The New Deal decided to use some of the $4,800-million appropriated a year ago in the resettlement of unfortunate poor people. So they put Tugwell on the job and made the front page again.

◆ ◆ ◆

Playing checkers with homes and families is a well-known pastime of communist dictators.

Resettling Americans is one way of practicing that same kind of checker game. If a party in power should entertain long-time plans of making the entire nation a gigantic checker board and the lives of our people a colossal checker game, what is more useful than a little preliminary practice with small groups—say 750 families, as in the case before the Court of Appeals—and on a small checker board—say Franklin County, New Jersey, which brought the action against Tugwell.

Mr. Tugwell is a brain truster who is intelligent enough to know that, if you are planning to play checkers in a big way, it is good to get as much practice as possible.

Evidently that is what he has been doing—quietly, away from the newshawks—these past several months.

◆ ◆ ◆

Entirely apart from Mr. Tugwell's possible motives and objectives, there is a point of extreme importance to the American people in the decision of the Court of Appeals,

(Continued on page 3)

EDITORIAL

ON THE LAST page of this issue seven indictments of Modern Capitalism are listed in Father Coughlin's weekly Letter. Speaking authoritatively for the Catholic Church, Pius XI, whom we must acknowledge to be a more brilliant analyst of the economic distress than are the editors of certain weekly religious journals, laments the concentration of power and of wealth under Modern Capitalism. Next, he openly states that this concentration of power and of wealth are irresistible as long as money is controlled and regulated by private individuals.

Kindly open your dictionary at the word "irresistible." It means "that which cannot be successfully withstood or opposed."

The New Deal is attempting, contrary to the official doctrine of Social Justice, to reform Modern Capitalism, to put men back to work at a profit, to destroy want in the midst of plenty, all this, despite the private control of money, which is an "irresistible," a force which cannot be successfully withstood or opposed.

All the NRA's, the triple A's, the Security Acts, are but grotesque efforts to recreate a New Deal as long as the basic obstacle of private money creation and regulation impedes their obtaining their objectives.

It would be a real contribution to Social Justice if Fathers Ryan, McGowan, Haas and the Editor of the Baltimore Catholic Review would either clarify the statement of Pius XI and re-define the word "irresistible," or else acknowledge that their support of the New Deal is somewhat illogical from the papal viewpoint.

The New Deal opposes with a vicious hostility any legislation designed to rescue the control and regulation of money from private hands.

Pius XI, condemning the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few, says that this concentration will continue as long as there is private money control.

Press of Nation Measures Menace of Black Legion

"The self-appointed vigilante with a gun is and always has been as dangerous to his community as his quarry."

In this inspired judgment the Detroit News editorial writer has taken a more effective measure of the Black Legion menace than might have been achieved in a column of comment.

Mob movements that lead to dictators is seen by the Nation in its observation:

"Michigan's Black Legion, coming hard on Tampa's heels, is the gravest example of mass terrorism since the Ku Klux Klan. It is something infinitely more sinister than an isolated flogging. It is a movement. Accidentally uncovered while police were investigating the murder of a WPA worker in Detroit, the legion has been found to go back several years, to be well organized on military lines, to have a membership of over 100,000 in Michigan and uncounted others in neighboring states, and to be pledged to a program of terrorism aiming at a dictatorship of the country. In the twenties a wave of unskilled factory workers emigrated from klan regions to the north, and it is these men who make up the bulk of the legion's membership. Like the klan, the legion is rooted in hatred; it is anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, anti-Negro, anti-Communist, and in pursuance of these various enmities its members are sworn to take up arms. Already in rural districts it has begun to exert political pressure, and the police forces and municipal employees in many towns are cankered with its members. In just this way the klan built itself up to an estimated membership of six million and to a position of national power. Just as the klan of the twenties sprang from the backwash of war hysteria and the economic insecurity consequent on demobilization and a panic year, and as Nazism had its source in similar conditions in

(Continued on page 3)

Politicians Use Secret Bands of 'Vigilantes'

Rank and File of Membership Exploited by Own Leadership; Need Is Solidarity

Detroit, Mich.—(By a staff correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)—"Out-klanning the klan" in the fanatical ferocity of its terrorizing, the latest spawn of the blacksnake of bigotry has been uncovered in a middlewest band of self-appointed vigilantes styling themselves the Black Legion. Grand jury investigations in a number of Michigan counties are daily turning up new revelations and charges of whippings and "ritual killings" by the society, which masked its activities variously as the Wolverine Republican Club, Bullet Clubs and "Accident Insurance."

Uncovered in an industrial suburb of Detroit with the gang ride murder of a member "who talked too much," the Black Legion has been revealed as a secret band of black-robed plotters, pledged to the old klan prejudices against Jews, Catholics and negroes, and loudly boastful of its "armed opposition to Communism."

Got On Public Payroll

Special efforts appear to have been made to enlist policemen, deputy sheriffs and other legitimately armed officers, and also as many petty officials on the public payroll as could "give face" to the movement in the eyes of the underprivileged whom the organizers solicited for rank and file memberships. For, along with the ritual and the robes and the night ridings of the old klan, the Black Legion organizers took the technique of initiation dues, assessments and mask and robe outfits, and added a revolver and ammunition.

Judges, high police officials, influential city hall politicians, as well as prison guards in the state penitentiary, are alleged to have been solicited and obtained for membership. An application for membership allegedly signed by a prosecutor investigating the murder society was disclosed in the files seized at one of the headquarters.

Grim Death Roll Grows

As many as fifty deaths, hitherto recorded as suicides or unexplained accidents have been charged in rumor and innuendo or actual boastfulness to the Black Legion. Mostly they are members of the band who "tried to quit." New members, apparently, had little

(Continued on page 3)

World's Leaders Warn of Inevitable War

Events Point Trend; Gen. Pershing Admonishes Americans to Protect Their Liberties

By Justin Soval

Washington, D. C.—The hope that the cessation of war in Ethiopia would give the world a breathing spell from war's alarms is proving futile, puerile.

The warlords of the world speak and act as though it is the accomplished first step in the direction of general war.

In the debates of Britain's parliament, it is taken for granted that 1938-39 will be the years of supreme crisis. No sage member rises to challenge the prediction. On the contrary, Winston Churchill rises to berate the Baldwin government for its apathy regarding the nation's armaments and defense. He infers that to plan on 1938 will be to miss the starting gun.

Far from challenging Mr. Churchill, the government's minister of defense admits his tardiness and promises to do better.

Rising Tide of Tension

There is a rising tide of uneasiness in Britain as developments on the continent, in Africa, in Asia and throughout the world open the ponderous British mind to the fact that the Baldwin campaign slogan of "World Peace and the League of Nations" was a fatal anaesthetic to the British spirit which has enabled Germany and Italy and Russia to get far out ahead in the work of fattening up the dogs of war.

The uneasiness of the English people may quickly turn to dismay, dismay to panic, panic to hysteria. A major warlike thrust on the part of Germany, for instance, is all that is needed to completely destroy the poise and deliberateness which always has been the British Empire's great contribution to the world's peace and political harmony.

From Rome the warlord of the south celebrates the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the world war by giving his expert opinion on the inevitableness of another great conflict which will again lock the nations in a death grapple, destroy millions of the world's best bodies and minds and bring civilization one long, fatal step nearer a new and perhaps more terrible Dark Ages.

When those who have the power and the opportunity to bring war, predict war so definitely, the world had better take that prediction seriously.

Il Duce Safe Prophet

The time has long passed when it could be considered even sane to brand Il Duce a blustering buffoon. Mussolini knows whereof he speaks; and whether the world approves or disapproves, the world would be wise to take his words at their face value.

There is no longer rhyme nor reason to a "Pollyanna" spirit of smiling in the face of disaster. Before it is too late, the world's peoples should remember their millions of sons who were mangled and maimed on the world's battle fields a short twenty years ago. Can they, will they again, so soon, lay another such sacrifice on the altar of the war-god who is progressively destroying white civilization?

Now is the time for the people to speak, if they cannot bear another such sacrifice. Mussolini is not a dreamer. He is the world's most practical man.

Pershing Predicts War

Up from the graves of Arlington and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier rises another voice predicting war. During the Memorial Day services at the American shrine of war, another man who knows whereof he speaks, General John J. Pershing, uttered these fateful words:

"It seems amazing that civilized nations should adhere to war as an element of national policy. Yet the danger of its recurrence and the fear of its consequences are causing the utmost unrest, and even now, less than a score of years after the World War, armies and armaments are being rapidly multiplied until in many countries the burden seems wholly unbearable.

"Confronted by conditions so threatening to world peace, it is obvious that unless some definite understanding among the leading nations can be brought about, we may well look to the future with dismay, lest our civilization reach a point where it will destroy itself."

Then, perhaps reflecting on the purposes which war serves—and the ambitions of those who manipulate wars for a purpose—General Pershing uttered a momentous warning that should be burned into the consciousness of every man and woman, young and old, who cherishes our American heritage of liberty. General Pershing said:

"Although created to give the utmost freedom to the individual, our government does not work automatically. Its operation under the Constitution demands the personal interest and the active direction of all its citizens.

Warns of Dictator

"If they listen to the alluring promises of sophistry and become neglectful, there is no assurance that their rights will not be curtailed, if not wholly lost. A free government can be achieved and maintained only by constant vigilance. It is a time when only true Americans be placed on guard.

"It is almost axiomatic to say that a people who complacently submit to unreasonable demands of a clamorous minority will certainly become the prey of a dictator. It is likewise axiomatic that there can be no permanence for a nation whose people have only a selfish interest in its welfare; and again, that people who fail to govern themselves are destined one day to become a subject people."

In the light of the trend of world events, the proof in recent history that war's reward is the loss of liberty, General Pershing's words should be meditated upon by every true American.

Evidently he wanted to warn the American people against what he considered a grave present threat to their liberties.

War is brewing. The experts are on record to that effect. America is the last great stronghold of democratic government. Wars destroy democracy.

General Pershing, speaking of war, warns the American people against enemies within, who use war as a means to sinister ends.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

Canada

Ottawa, Canada—A union of Canada and the United States to insure economic prosperity was proposed by Representative William I. Sirovich of New York in a resolution calling for a special congressional committee to investigate the plan. The resolution, asking the appointment of a joint committee of the House and Senate, was referred to the Committee on Rules. There is said to be a possibility that the president's proposed trip to Canada next summer may have some bearing on the economic alliance. Sirovich is of the opinion, based on his researches into economic history, that depressions end with the extension of national boundaries. He further claims that the millions of undeveloped acres throughout Canada "would be an outlet for American unemployed." Despite the fact that the United States, rather than England, holds the chief interest of the younger generations throughout Canada, in view of the fact that they listen to American radio programs, read American magazines, use American cars, go to American movies, Premier Hepburn of Toronto, when advised of the plan, stated:

"We are completely satisfied to remain as we are. While we have the greatest admiration for our friends of the United States, I don't think we desire to become Americanized."

◆ ◆ ◆

Russia

Moscow, Russia—The state planning commission at Moscow has announced an appropriation of 60 million rubles (about $12-million) to Armenia during 1936 for further developing the Lake Sevan hydro-electric power and irrigation project. When completed in 1940, the largest water power project in the Soviet Union will fertilize and irrigate some 300,000 acres of Armenian desert. The entire project is predicated on the position of Lake Sevan, which is 6,250 feet in altitude and is a natural reservoir. It has more than 30 tributaries with only one outlet, the Zanga river. . . . The entire project will be not only a power base for Armenia, but materially aid the other Trans-Caucasian Federation republics, namely, Georgia and Azerbaijan, where industry is on the increase. This project also will serve to absorb surplus Russian labor, both prison and civilian. The survey was made in 1926 and approved as practical by several foreign consulting engineers. The plans were accepted by the Soviet Commissariat of Heavy Industries in 1932 and work has been in progress since 1933.

◆ ◆ ◆

Palestine

Tel Aviv, Palestine—The opening of the first Jewish port in nearly 2,000 years was marked with great festivities by some 150,000 inhabitants. Visitors severely taxed every available space, including roofs, to view the scene. They came from all parts of Palestine for the occasion. . . . The first consignment off the Jugo Slavian vessel which opened the harbor facilities officially was a sack of cement. The cement was triumphantly paraded to the Museum of Tel Aviv where it will remain as a permanent exhibit. Even the stevedores who unloaded the boat refused to accept their wages. They claimed that they were privileged to participate and desired no money. . . . Many Jews wept with joy upon viewing the large sign in Hebrew and English "Tel Aviv Port Customs." Officials said that the opening of the Port marked the end of commercial dominance of the Port of Jaffa which is controlled largely by the Arabians.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mexico

Mexico City, Mexico—Fifty thousand Mexican rail workers, comprising the employees of the entire system of the National Railways of Mexico, went out on strike for a day. Red flags were hoisted over all railway stations and all entrances were likewise draped with flags. The federal board of conciliation and arbitration outlawed the strike, although a personal appeal of President Cardenas is believed to have done much to end hostilities. Commandeering all military zones, to see that the anti-strike decision was enforced, also had its effect. These same instructions also were enforced throughout the several states under the governors in charge. The monthly paid workers demanded that they be paid salary for days off duty, the same as the day workers, which was denied by the board. Juan Gutierrez, secretary-general of the railway workers union, characterized the conciliation board's decision as "one of the most arbitrary acts ever committed by any labor tribunal. This attack on the right to strike, which the constitution guarantees to workers, will be a problem to be solved not only by railways, but also by all organized workers of Mexico." The only alternative left the strikers would be to call a general strike throughout Mexico. This does not seem likely in view of the "iron fist rule" of Cardenas.

◆ ◆ ◆

Europe's "Me-Men"

Mussolini, "the proud possessor of the best pair of beetling brows on the Continent," and Hitler, "his Aryan beauty enhanced by bangs and a comedy mustache," are called by the magazine TODAY "Europe's noisiest Me-Men."

◆ ◆ ◆

New Air Record

Capetown, Africa—The record-smashing rivalry between Amy Johnson Mollison, famous British aviatrix, and Tommy Rose, also a British flier, was again climaxed by Amy retrieving the airplane speed record between London and Capetown. She covered the distance in three days, six hours and 26 minutes and was welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd of some 2,000. Rose had just recaptured the record from Mrs. Mollison in February. In April the aviatrix set out to recover the prize, but was forced to land in Algeria, due to engine trouble. She returned to England following repairs and started once more to win the title.

Press Trying to Smoke Out Fr. Coughlin

Plutocratic Papers Put Own Interpretations on Interview Given to New York Sun

By the Political Editor

In an inquiry wired by the New York Sun to Father Coughlin, he was asked if he and the National Union planned to participate in the presidential campaign, in support of either Mr. Roosevelt or his Republican opponent. Father Coughlin's answer was contained in the following message:

"Royal Oak, Mich., May 27.

"I have not been in favor of the policies of the 'New Deal' which to my mind tend toward bureaucracy, dictatorship and extreme socialism.

"I have constantly advocated the cleansing of capitalism by restoring to Congress the entire issuance and regulation of all money and credit, the payment to labor of a living annual wage together with guaranteeing to the farmer production at a profit.

"These three principles have not been considered favorably by the 'New Deal,' which prefers the policy of destructionism and the establishment of doles at the expense of inordinate taxation through the issuance of bonds.

"Inflation Facing U. S."

"These bonds, together with their interest, have reached the point under our present financial system where they are unpayable, with the result the most heinous species of uncontrollable inflation is facing the entire nation.

"Further than having given expression to these opinions I have not contemplated the launching of a so-called third party.

"A renovated Republican party possessing contrite heart for its former misdeeds and an honest standard bearer in whom I could repose complete confidence are all that are necessary to convert this nation from ruinous Rooseveltism.

"Otherwise the re-election of Roosevelt is inevitable with the result that our liberties will be likewise exploited."

Press Misrepresentation

The Cleveland Plain Dealer and several other plutocratic mouthpieces added a few fluent furbelows by way of interpretation to the above message. They stated that no Republican candidate, tailor-made by the king makers of Wall Street, would be acceptable to the National Union because Father Coughlin has consistently advocated *the nationalism of all banks.*

At no time has the president of the National Union for Social Justice ever "advocated the nationalization of banks." This charge, made by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, is nothing more than some cotton shoddy which such papers as the Plain Dealer permitted to be patched to their silk and velvet article.

Restore Banking to Banks

Consistently the National Union has advocated the abolishment of the questionable right now reserved by the Federal Reserve Bank to regulate the coinage of the major portion of the money of the United States. With equal consistency the Union also has advocated the private ownership of local banks, provided they remain in the banking business and cease manipulating for the advantage of the plutocrats, wages, prices and industries.

It is lamentable that the G. O. P. is so afflicted with rheumatic knees that they do not know how to bend them in an act of contrition. One would surmise that the philosophies which this political party has pronounced over the years, together with the malpractices of their puppets who have succeeded in concentrating the wealth of the nation, were the pronouncements of Almighty God—omniscient and perfect in all things!

Where Is the Choice?

While the word weavers of G.O.P.ism castigate the socialistic tendencies of the New Deal, together with its unbearable taxation, its bureaucracy and its dole, they themselves will be more responsible than the Tugwells, the Frankfurters and the rest of the Red brethren, when the applecart of Democracy will be spilled in the lap of history.

This statement is made in view of the stiff knees and stiffer necks which seem to predominate the Republicans of America. To ask the National Union for Social Justice to support either Roosevelt or Landon is to invite this organization to choose between carbolic acid and rat poison!

Terrorism of Black Legion Is Aimed to Divide America

(Continued from Page 1)

freedom of choice. Acquaintances marked them for membership and enticed them to attend a secret conclave under pretexts of friendship. Once within the black robed circle and informed of his selection for membership, the novice had little election. He might, if strong willed, refuse to attend further meetings and keep silence, but not a few appear to have had a severe whipping to serve as a terrifying reminder.

The Black Legion, according to its own boastful disclosures, had its origin in the "discard" of the repudiated klan. Michigan units of the organization in turn are shown to be outlawed offspring of the original Black Legion. The Black Legion came to Michigan with hill men from the deep South, hence their natural imitation of the old klan technique to the best of their limited knowledge and belief. They boast a Michigan membership of 135,000.

Menace to Solidarity

More menacing than the lash and bullet terrorism—which appears to have been turned chiefly against its own membership—the outstanding social sin of the Black Legion, is its menace to solidarity. With America truly in peril from powerful and determined exploiters, there never was a time when all the people should be so united in the common cause. The Black Legions, the klans, and all the other separating class movements with their appeals to political racketeers, still further divide the people while the exploiters gleefully egg them on.

Dividing the nation over trivial prejudices—as if the farce of political division were not enough—the exploiters chortle with delight as they see how easy it is.

Hardly second to this menace to social solidarity is the revealed pliancy of the fawning politicians. Men in otherwise respectable public office are, time after time, embarrassed to find themselves compromised by membership in these unsavory cults. It is their own eagerness to join any and every movement that promises them votes or patronage machines that got them there.

The organizers of these cults and movements sell out their rank and file followers in dirty deals with the politicians; and the gullible members, after awhile, find themselves victims of their own gullibility. By that time a brand new movement is waiting to entice them, but it doesn't need any new technique. They fall by the thousands for the "same old line" all over again.

It would be laughable but for the imminent peril to America, made greater by the confusion of a people divided over nonessentials, when the greatest need of any time in this country is upon us—the need to feel, in every individual and in every home, immediate concern for the common welfare.

Social solidarity is the vital need. All dividing movements now are a menace to America!

Press of Nation Measures Menace of Black Legion

(Continued from Page 1)

post-war Germany, so the Black Legion has been produced by the depression. The terrorism of the night riders is but a reflection of the terror born of social insecurity."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer adds:

"Through the murder of a WPA worker Detroit authorities have unveiled a secret, terroristic organization calling itself the Black Legion. That the members arrested fear for their lives attests to the extent of organized mob violence in the southern part of Michigan.

"A Florida jury convicts five former police officers of Tampa of kidnaping one of three labor sympathizers with whom they disagreed. All of the victims were kidnaped, flogged, tarred and feathered—in the primitive mode of fighting ideas with violence.

"Both the Michigan "night riders" and the zealous policemen of Tampa are motivated by the same misconceived notion that they were called upon to regulate the ideas and actions of others.

Bigotry, fanaticism, mysticism make such actions appealing to a certain type of mind. A longing to overcome an inferiority complex and sadism also play their part, the phychologists tell us. Its very existence is a social aberration that must be given no quarter."

Coast comment, as voiced by the Los Angeles Times, observes:

"It should be unnecessary to repeat what has been said so many times before in connection with the milder organizations to which this seems to be a successor, that there is nothing American in the genesis or the purposes of such cults. If the American government does not stand for complete freedom for all races and all creeds, it stands for nothing; its ideals are full religious toleration, and full civil rights for all."

EYES and EARS

Continued from Page 1

The world's greatest appropriation, which was made in the last session of Congress, the now famous $4,800-million, was appropriated after the Supreme Court decision in the Schecter case outlawing the NRA.

The court stated in that decision that Congress had delegated to the executive, powers not warranted by the Constitution.

◆ ◆ ◆

It is not, however, through the profound statements of the courts that the American people will best appreciate the utility and absurdity (if not the positive maliciousness, of such meddlesome bureaucories as the Resettlement Administration.

Little things that sometimes come to light—small dramatic insights that bring big national movements closer to home—speak much more eloquently than the nine solemn judges of the Supreme Court.

The case of one Mr. T. I. Hopson of Navoo, Alabama, is a striking example of bureaucracy as the depression victim *feels* it.

We quote a letter from the Local Union No. 367 of the Farmer's Union, which has been trying to help Mr. Hopson solve his dilemma:

"Mr. Hopson has been dispossessed of his steer by the Winston County Resettlement Administration officials. This animal was the only means of draft animal that Mr. Hopson had at his use, and was purchased under the regulations of said Administration.

"The Farmer's Union Local 367 has sent a committee of five to the office of said officials in Double Springs. The committee found that Mr. Hopson did not farm in the years 1932, '33, '34. Through these years and at present, he has owned and owns, his own land. Also, he was, during these years, a saw mill worker and farm laborer. In 1935, he signed up for the Resettlement Administration, or 'bull farming,' as we call it. When he signed up, said officials would not allow him any cotton acreage for 1935.

"He made this crop, 1935, under the Resettlement Administration.

"The Resettlement Administration officials refused to allow him to sign up in 1936, giving as their reason, that he had 'no base cotton acreage,' and that to qualify, he must rent land with a 'base cotton acreage.'

"On March 4, 1936, said officials took Mr. Hopson's steer, after he had fed up practically all of his feed."

◆ ◆ ◆

Mr. Hopson probably feels that, if that makes sense, he is crazy.

As for Mr. Hopson, he has no steer.

As for the bureaucrats—they have effectively curtailed the cotton crop around Navoo, Alabama.

As for the American people—they are, for the most part, blissfully ignorant of what goes on in the meddling departments of their own government.

Social Justice

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
Editor-in-Chief

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

June 5, 1936 — Volume 1, No. 13

Copyright, 1936, by The Social Justice Publishing Company, published weekly; publication and editorial office, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed, we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1936, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

ENLIGHTENMENT VS. REVOLUTION

TWO titanic and contending forces, marshalled in menacing array, are fast transforming our American scene into history's most fateful battle-front — a newer and bigger Armageddon.

The opposing lines are already drawn. The Roosevelt administration, on one hand, bent on communistic revolution; on the other, a public opinion progressively enlightened, as never before, on matters of monetary finance—what money means, where it comes from, who controls the quantity in existence, how that quantity is periodically contracted to precipitate world-depressions, and how the money-changers could end the depression tomorrow by restoring to circulation enough money to move the stock of goods already awaiting the starving consumer.

At the center, between these lines, stand the stakes—the lives and fortunes, the rights and liberties of the American people as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Brand of the Bolshevist

But where have the signs of the Bolshevist beast branded themselves on the brow of the present administration? Of all communist characteristics, none is more obtrusively significant than executive concentration of power to facilitate regimentation.

In the first throes of the emergency that Mr. Roosevelt confronted, a desperate nation seemed, for the moment, not unwilling to suspend all laws and constitutions. Overnight, our republic was transformed into a personal government by popular consent. In fact, though not in name, the president became a dictator. "The machinery of civilization," he said, "has broken down."

But though the acuter phases of the emergency passed, Mr. Roosevelt was reluctant to relinquish any of his emergency powers. Under spurious brain-trust inspiration, he conceived the idea, not of repairing the broken machinery of administration, but of building up, without popular mandate or warrant from the Constitution, a new type of machinery altogether.

Communistic Concentration

"Must" legislation was railroaded to Congress and steam-rollered through without reading or debate. The legislative branch, though co-ordinate with the executive under the checks-and-balances system of the Constitution, functioned with all the servile obsequiousness of the mechanical "rubber stamp." Nothing in the annals of self-government can parallel such executive usurpation.

When the NRA surrendered the code-making power to boards of bureaucrats controlled by the executive, and to groups of business men autocratically controlled by the executive boards, even that most liberal-minded member of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Cardozo, denounced this departure as "delegation run wild."

Besides the NRA, the other New Deal laws, like the AAA and the Guffey Coal Act, were declared unconstitutional principally because they usurped rights that the Constitution reserved to the states.

Moreover, no feature of Marxism is more characteristic than its diagnosis of depressions as due to overproduction. That communistic principle dominated the AAA. With millions still starving, that fatuous legislation sought to solve the agricultural problem by curtailing production, by plowing under grain, and killing hogs.

Communism and the Money-Changers

But nowhere so much as in his tergiversations on the money-question has Mr. Roosevelt betrayed his subservience to communistic economics. Nothing, indeed, in all modern history, held out to suffering humanity more hopefully auspicious omens of imminent emancipation than his inaugural pledge and promise to drive the money-changers from the temple. But through all the sordid, sorry "chronicle of the crimes and the follies and the misfortunes of mankind"—as Gibbon called history—you will search in vain for human hopes that proved more cruelly fallacious.

Again, in all the Marxian ideology, the money-question is taboo. Russia, though it has turned all civilized institutions upside down, is on the gold standard still. What care the international bankers, who financed the Bolshevist revolution, for the loss of private property by the local Russian, when their chief still remains, as Disraeli described him, "lord and master of the money-markets of the world and virtually, of course, lord and master of everything else"?

Look at the Roosevelt banking laws! The Federal Deposit Insurance law, hypocritically duping the innocent depositor into the false belief that he is now insured under governmental guarantee, really robs the local banker of every shred of liberty in business, and subjects him to inquisition, espionage, and intolerable control by federal power.

Again, the Banking Act of 1935, by subjugating the local banker, in defiance of every principle of the Constitution, to absolute presidential domination, aims deliberately at the destruction of local and independent banking altogether. Again Lenin triumphs in the United States! The one and only measure, he declared, necessary to consolidate absolute communistic control, is—"Nationalize the *money-lending* function of the banks!"

Opinion Providentially Enlightened

Not that Mr. Roosevelt is altogether conscious of the direction in which he is so obviously drifting or, rather, being driven by sinister influences he does not fully comprehend. Not that either his blind partisans and supporters in this revolutionary trend, or the still more purblind Bourbons among his opponents from the camps of reaction, have any of them the wit to analyze truly the unmistakable tendencies of the time.

Nevertheless, the facts are forcing themselves on the awakened conscience of the nation. Happily, a beneficent Providence has not deserted our America in her hour of need. Happily, the vigilant eye of the plain people everywhere is opening wider every day. Not in vain have Father Coughlin's ten years of broadcasting quickened universal interest in financial economics. Not in vain have the machinations of the money-changers been exposed!

Not in vain has the factory-worker come to learn how hitherto mysterious factors, like raised rediscount rates and shipments of gold abroad, have dried up the money-stream, made decent wages impossible, and thrown him out of work.

Not in vain has the farmer discovered how the international jugglers have stacked the cards against him and how, by "stabilizing" the purchasing power of gold so that the foreigner's ounce thereof will buy much less currency in America than in any other raw-material country, the same gold-jugglers have effectively lured the foreign buyer away from the American farmer, diverted foreign trade to more favored lands, and thus excluded our agricultural products from the markets of the world.

Not in vain has the poor local banker — perhaps the most pathetic, and perforce the least articulate, figure of them all—begun nevertheless to discern how completely he is enslaved by the central banks, how ruthlessly they have ruined his clients during this depression, and forced more than fifteen thousand of his fellow local bankers into bankruptcy and out of business altogether.

Forward, Our Militant Education!

Not in vain, but with a victoriously forward surge of militant education, has the National Union for Social Justice rallied to its banner of emancipation all these scattered forces of a democracy hitherto prostrate and writhing impotently in the depths of desperation. Not in vain has our Union democratically organized these leaderless multitudes whom the old political sham-battlers had betrayed.

Verily ought hope to be running high. Already, as in the prophet's vision of "the great day of God," on that field of final conflict at the end of time, when the forces of righteousness shall make their last triumphant stand for the Almighty—already, the hosts of the National Union are mustering at Armageddon, ready with their ballots "to do battle for the Lord"!

Flat Rate Transportation May Be Way Out

100 Years of Experience With 'Penny Post' Is Basis of Novel Idea to Save Railroads

By the Labor Editor

Flat rate transportation for American railroads, patterned along the lines of uniform postal rates, which have had a demonstrated success for 100 years, may sound like economic heresy. But it would be hardly more so than a proposal now to set up a mileage basis for letter postage.

It was in 1836 that Sir Rowland Hill, brilliant English mind, studied the workings of the English postal system. There, in a compact nation of short distances, the cost of carrying a letter had been predicated entirely upon distance, with the fee as high as a shilling.

In 1837 Hill produced a pamphlet which proposed the "penny post." He suggested flat-rating all letters, prepaying postage and forgetting distance. Parliament thoroughly debated the subject and in the following year adopted the plan. Revenue fell a million pounds the first year, but the practice of corresponding grew so rapidly that from then on the "penny post" paid its own way by increased volume.

Mileage Basis Modern

But even Hill had been anticipated by the inventor of the practical locomotive. George Stephenson, watching the earliest development of railroading, thought a system of distantless rates would produce the fullest use of railway facilities.

Such a man who had struggled with the problem of power itself, of early investment in road construction and rails, in the problem of terminals and loading facilities, in the problem of capital and the problem of labor, saw clearly that mileage was an insignificant factor in cost. The cost was practically a constant to be offset by wide use.

Bismarck, of Germany, was the first really to comprehend the power of transportation. Fresh from victory in the Franco-German war, the military interest was diverted to welding a half hundred states into an empire—to the advancement of which Bismarck conceived a national policy of transportation.

Bismarck envisioned the railroads as a web for liquefying all the assets of Germany. He repudiated the idea of the railroads as private property for private profit and devised a plan for full utilization of this incomparable asset of transportation. He programmed the uniform flat rate for goods and persons irrespective of distance. His plan failed in the imperial diet but in its place Germany accepted the principle of the lowest rates in the world on the basis of a national policy and increased revenues because of maximum use.

Roads Aided Rockefeller

John D. Rockefeller's rise to wealth in the last analysis was built on the secret rebate, the low rate and the non-competitive cost of transportation which gave him a lever to move Standard Oil into the forefront of industrial success.

In the last two decades of the twentieth century another phenomenon of economic life occurred in the development of the street car systems.

Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, foremost mind in the realm of municipal affairs in his generation, saw the problem of postalizing transportation 30 years ago.

Philip Francis, eminent newspaper editor of the last generation, gave wide publicity to the theme of flat rates.

James Lewis Cowles, distinguished author and citizen of Connecticut, acquainted his public with the theory.

Martin Johnson, militant social reformer of Wisconsin, propagandized the flat rate idea. These three recognized the academic phases and pure theory of the program while practical Tom Johnson attempted to put the ideas into practice, first by endeavoring to form a corporation, and later by bombarding the railroad executives and spending endless effort in the cause.

Today, one man in all America, takes the century old theory of Sir Rowland Hill with his "penny post" and applies it as a national policy to transportation. This man is an ex-Senator of New York state, John A. Hastings.

Hastings Sponsors Plan

Twenty years ago his father gave him his choice of schools. He wrote painfully has application for catalogue and literature. He made his first trip to the postoffice with his letters addressed to a dozen schools in all parts of the country. He had been thinking in terms of distance. Then as the youth placed each stamp in position the amazing fact struck him—the government of the United States charged the identical price to carry a letter to nearby Fordham, to New Haven in the vicinity, to mid-west Chicago or Wisconsin and to far off Stanford!

He then learned that the United States postoffice made a profit on first class mail year in and year out.

Hastings saw that distance was inconsequential—that volume and full use of facilities counted.

Then came years when young Hastings watched the rise of the motor car as it furnished personal transportation to millions. He observed the development of the motor truck—paralleling the steel rails and carrying the commerce of the nation in ever increasing volume.

He studied the interstate commerce records to discover that rate increases always brought reduced income and, conversely, that radical rate decreases meant increased net revenue.

Particularly he studied the 1933 schedules on certain southern and western roads, where a drop from 3.6 cents a mile to 2.5 cents meant scarcely no increase in passenger use, while a drop to 2 cents per mile meant increased use but not increased revenue. Then he learned that a further drop to 1½ cents per mile meant increased use and increased revenue.

He watched the experiment of the Chicago and North Western, when a cent a mile increased use 500 per cent and increased revenue as well.

Twenty years of such study, the accumulation of transportation lore from every first class road in the nation; the study of urban, suburban, and through travel has resulted in definite conclusions:

Postalization of railroad rates would release immediately billions of private capital which is now idle.

Work for 2 Million Men

Such a release would make necessary the employment of a million men, dismissed since the depression, to operate the roads, and another million to furnish the steel, the rolling stock and the equipment necessary to handle a new volume.

Postalization would stimulate true economic activity in the real estate and building industries by opening vast areas of cheap suburban lands for homes with acres about them to welcome pent-up population of metropolitan America.

Rapid and cheap transportation from factory to home would bring a practical realization of "the more abundant life" to the workers of America.

The diffusion of population to larger and more open areas would in itself be a partial solution of the slum problem and an incidental contribution to the problem of crime and organized vice.

Relief rolls would dwindle before the new program of private employment and overburdening taxation would be in part relieved.

The citrus fruits of the south and the manufactured products of the north would flow more freely as the silly obstacle of rates, based on mileage, is eliminated.

Business would feel free to send its salesmen, its technicians and its executives continuously to the furthermost confines of the nation if rates were no longer obstacles.

Consumer prices would be materially lowered as goods found more free distribution, because of lower transportation costs.

The youth of America can indeed see America first when travel is predicated upon mass volume rather than on mileage.

Seek Test on One Road

This sketchy summary of the ideas of John A. Hastings is sufficient to direct a careful application to the problem of labor.

The very novelty of the idea to most minds results immediately in the question that if the idea is so good why hasn't someone adopted it before? The answer is that the railroad executive is hedged in on the one side by government regulation and on the other by the traditional solution by solving revenue problems by raising rates.

Explaining the obvious is the first task in the field of economics. The obvious has been demonstrated in the field of first class mail for practically a century. In all that time not a voice in America ever proposed that there be introduced a ridiculous mileage system as the basis for charges in carrying mails.

If America would try out the plan for the benefit of the skeptical on one line of one first class railroad for a period of two years such a demonstration would without doubt bring universal acclamation.

If America would postalize the passenger rates alone the results would demand the postalization of freight rates.

The postalization of transportation would be carried still further into the postalization of communication. The only serious objection offered on flat rating telephone and telegraph calls in America has been that the communication companies have not the facilities to carry the messages.

Far Reaching Benefits

Were the program of John A. Hastings to be adopted as a national policy such institutions as Baldwin and American Locomotive, American Car and Foundry, the steel companies, the manufacturers of signal devices, and everyone intimately or remotely connected with railway equipment would benefit and benefit immediately.

Only a small proportion of the inhabitants of our metropolitan cities really desire to live in the city, but lack of fast, cheap transportation keeps them huddled within a stockade more real than was the colonial stockade of our forefathers.

The million men dismissed from actual railroad employment since the depression started would have their jobs returned to them were the same principle applied to the railroads as has been applied to the postoffice for nearly a hundred years.

The building industry in normal times caused an expenditure directly and indirectly of nearly $8-million a year.

Proposes Flat Fares

A sound and economic expansion of real estate and increased housing facilities would add millions to our national income were this nation, as a national policy, to postalize transportation.

John A. Hastings is to be congratulated for his application of a century-old idea to the rehabilitation of the carriers of this country. He proposes a 5-cent fare for the cities; a flat rate low fare irrespective of distance for suburban areas and a flat rate fare of $1 for intercity travel by day-coach.

Added to this basic plan are charges for extra services just as we charge extra for the special delivery of a letter. For example, a $3 fare, flat, irrespective of distance for the limited train and Pullman fare for those who desire the special facilities the Pullman offers.

The test of volume is for the reader to ask himself how much he would use the railroads of the country were it possible to ride from New York to Chicago for $1 and for $3 on limited trains.

Multiply the personal demand of the average man and some conception of a new use of the carriers is available.

Apply a like principle to the goods of the nation eliminating the only inconsequential thing, namely, mileage, and men commence to envision the practical possibilities of the idea.

We Recommend
"Money, Questions and Answers"

for it was written for the "little banker," the little industrialist, merchant, wage earner and farmer. This book of about 1000 questions and simple direct answers, places the whole subject within easy mastery of every intelligent person.

Write for your copy direct to
Rev. Charles E. Coughlin,
Royal Oak, Mich.

America's Youth

Youth Will Strip the Sham From Both Party Platforms

Platitudes and Glittering Generalities vs. Poverty, Hunger and Hard Realities

BETWEEN 5 million and 8 million young people in America between the ages of 16 and 24 are out of work and out of school. Political leaders have just begun in this election year to grow maudlin and weepy over the fact. Crocodile tears have suddenly opened freshets under eyes that hitherto have been stern and sober in defense of the sacred property rights of financiers and industrialists.

Voices of political aspirants begin to throb and tremble a few months before elections as the orators realize that something must be said to express their sympathy with millions of young new voters who are victims of unemployment and unrest.

President Roosevelt started it with his address at Baltimore.

Governor Landon countered with a broadcast high school graduation address from Attica, Kansas. But will their political henchmen, stooges, sounders, and platform framers do anything about it? Here are some of the facts that face them.

Ugly Health Facts

The Rockefeller endowed American Youth Commission recently released the following statistics after an intensive survey of 5 million U. S. citizens between the ages of 16 and 24: In general, they state our crop of youth is an unpromising one from the standpoint of health and physical promise and endowment. The medical committee reported that 33 per cent of young people have diseased tonsils, 34 per cent suffer from defective vision, 50 per cent are afflicted with carious teeth and from a cross cut of 100,000 youth examined by the Life Extension Institute they indict 75 per cent as "suffering from some sort of health defect." The cause of all this they clearly declare is the depression, which has curtailed both free public and private family financed medical care and denied recreational games to young people.

Moral Ravages on Youth

Only 60 per cent of our young people who are of high school age and live in this traditional land of free public education were in high school classrooms last year. Only 15 per cent who are of college age entered college. The remaining number, in the words of Director Homer Price Rainey, "constitute not only an employment, but an education problem."

More than 5 million, and perhaps as high as 8 million youth in the United States, are unsuccessfully searching for jobs, according to the National Youth Administration. Probably we should discount the 8 million figure as too high and the report of a group anxious to extend and magnify their sphere of influence. Director Rainey of the American Youth Commission takes the 5 million figure and estimates that of that number 4,700,000 are "unemployed, not in school, and *seeking* work," while another 300,000 are unemployed, not in school and NOT seeking work." The hopelessness of this last class he expresses in the statement:

"When one has been without a job for years the ambition to secure a position gradually subsides."

The American Youth Commission found that 2,875,000 people aged 16-24 are on federal relief rolls; 765,000 of these had never held a job; 281,000 had "worked in agriculture" puttering about their parents' farms. Of the 1,171,000 who lived in cities only 54,000 had some technical training skill or experience enough to class or ambition themselves as "skilled artisans."

Will Platform Framers Answer?

Pre-election emotion and sham will not mend matters. The dumb dogmatizing of such leaders as Henry P. Fletcher, National Republican chairman, advising youth to "dream dreams and see visions and be dissatisfied with much that your elders do and have done" will not help. Professor Carver, one of the Republican brain trust, advises legislation to forbid anyone not maintaining an automobile to marry and have children.

The Republicans haven't even grasped the solution or seen its cause and only want an unbridled return to the days of limitless competition.

Nor have the Democrats realized the full import of youth's humiliation and demoralization. The glittering generalities and pious platitudes of the Baltimore address to young Democrats have been dissected in these columns previously.

To scorn the true basic cause of all the physical, moral and spiritual harm done to youth and to brand as a panacea the ultimate reform needed while the big banks, insurance companies, and those controlling money allow millions to gather dust in their vaults awaiting the day when a boom will give them their old fat 6 and 8 per cent earnings is to be guilty of moral cowardice.

Youth spurns such leaders and shames their shallow cant.

What will the platform makers answer?

We await the Cleveland and Philadelphia oracles and their planks with interest.

Portents

THE American Youth Congress, offshoot of the Young Communist League, sponsored a Youth Day demonstration in New York City on Memorial Day. They expected over two million students to participate in their April 22 demonstration, and were disappointed when, according to their own exaggerated estimates, only 500,000 turned out, a large number of whom were "on strike" with tongue in cheek. Expected to protest against all war, even in ***defense*** of their country, the young people of this country fought somewhat shy of radicalism, so the young Communists felt another attempt is in order. Sugar-coated Communism, with newspaper publicity and pictures of the leaders, were on the program.

◆ ◆ ◆

Student leaders of the University of Minnesota lashed the New Deal last week, in a protest against the rising debt burden destined for the shoulders of the next generation.

"Payment of this debt would not be so disheartening a prospect if actual benefits of the administration's spending could be seen," said University Council President Ted Christiansen.

◆ ◆ ◆

During the week of August 31-Sept. 7, delegates of young people's organizations from all over the world will meet at Geneva, "To provide an opportunity for Youth in all countries to exchange ideas on international affairs and to reach agreement upon a common plan of international cooperation for the prevention of war."

We'll wager that the findings of this convention, and its program, will be more practical than those of its big brother, the League of Nations.

There won't be any colonies or "financial interests" to protect, nor "balance of power" to be maintained. It ought to be unique in honesty.

Which Party's Candidate Has Youth's Reply?

Next week the first of the great political conventions, the Republican, will be held in the Public Auditorium in Cleveland. Later in the month the Democrats will meet to select a presidential candidate in Philadelphia.

From one side of the fence will come hysterical protests against federal spending, a rallying cry to the defense of "our institutions." Which institutions, incidentally, on closer scrutiny prove to be the sanctity of private money control, of low annual wages to employees, of the employer's right to suppress labor organizations.

From Philadelphia will be heard a flustered attempt to congeal reactionary and progressive Democrats into a temporary unity and formulate a platform. There will be promises to renew the fight against "entrenched wealth" while at the same time approving further federal expenditures whose greatest benefit will go to the bankers. There will be vague mention of tariffs, anti-lobbying legislation, and war debts.

First Voters Interested

Many of us will vote for the first time this November. Nearly all of us will have come of age some time during the next administration. We'd like to know what lies ahead for us. We'd like to know which party of them all has the courage to face the truth, and come down to earth with a solid program free of hypocrisy.

The "Money-Changers" are still firmly maintaining their place in the temple. Who'll have the courage to oust them, and remove our annual burden of $800-millions in interest?

In other words, who'll have the courage to institute repeal of the Federal Reserve Act in favor of a government-controlled central bank that will assure America an adequate and honest money system?

Which party will have the courage to call for the abolition of bonds which protect the greatest fortunes by exempting them from taxation?

Who'll re-arrange the tax laws on the basis of ability to pay?

Who'll Have the Answers?

Which party will guarantee the farmer security on his homestead by refinancing the terrible mortgaged debt that now cancels whatever profit he might realize on his products?

The supreme court has outlined a plan of action for the regulation of industrial hours and wages. What party will sponsor new legislation to protect Labor with minimum wages and maximum hours in agreement with constitutionality?

What party will draft emergency legislation to give at least temporary assistance to an estimated 7 million American young people unable to attend school or find work?

These are questions that concern our whole future, and as citizens we are entitled to know the answers. We don't want oratory and vague generalizations. Let the party platforms be specific enough to speak for themselves!

A Cripple Shows the Way

As youth sings its Jeremiad of despair and calls itself the "lost generation", "the betrayed generation", and speaks of having taken the count, we turn betimes to a brighter picture when some writer in the letter box, like George Holtzer, gives a success story that shames us all.

"This idea that there is only just so much employment to go around is all nonsense," he writes. "If you cannot find a job, create one. Make a suggestion that makes a place—you will soon find you are hired.

"If the road is too easy there will never be any joy in achievement—and this is written by a man who has experienced all the heartaches of getting started. I first worked for 10 cents an hour, 60 hours a week—and I am only 44. I was married at 20 on $65 a month. At 23 infantile paralysis put me as a charity patient in a hospital bed for a year, then five years in a wheel chair, living in the waste places, with wife and little son, on $35 a month. No, I haven't any technical brains or special ability. I am just another American business man making a good living behind an office desk, with a life assignment on crutches as the only drawback. Forgive the heroics, but it makes a lot of us boil over to see this attempt to make weaklings of fine young American boyhood. By the way, my son graduates this year, and I expect him to make his way if he has to split rails as Abe Lincoln did!"

NATIONAL UNION NEWS

Active Small Unit Is Found to Be Most Effective

Larger Bodies Tend to Become Mass Meetings Easily Used by Politically Ambitious

ONE question that is repeated time and time again in correspondence coming to the Central Office is:

"Why is it not permissible for me to organize a unit of over 250 members? In my locality I am sure if I could organize one large unit I would be able to secure at least half the population."

If permission were granted to these persons, the democratic method now prevalent in the National Union would cease to exist. Our meetings would become just one large mass gathering. We would have no way to fight against the silver tongued politicians who would be more than certain to sway the members attending the larger meetings.

Our chief weapon, therefore, is the limiting of units to 250 members. Furthermore, if one unit loses ground in this campaign we can always depend on the other units in a district. This fact is more important than it appears on the surface.

Realizing that one person could completely sway a large meeting whereas it would take a small army to completely cover all the units in each district, one can understand the reason for firmness in refusing requests to be lenient in this matter.

◆ ◆ ◆

Members of Advisory Board

In many cases the seven members of the Congressional District advisory board have not been elected. These persons are of the utmost importance.

What good is a baseball pitcher and catcher without the other seven players of the team?

While the Congressional District officers can work for awhile they cannot be expected to make the decisions on all the questions that are brought to them.

With this thought in mind, may we urge each district to see that these seven members of the advisory board are elected as soon as possible.

◆ ◆ ◆

Suggestions to Organizers

The signed registration cards and the minutes of the first meeting, at which unit officers are elected, should be sent to the Central Office at the same time.

The name of the elected president should appear on the pink president's card.

The name of the elected president should also appear on each registration card on the line designated for the "Temporary President."

All members must be eligible to vote at the November elections.

Know Your Social Justice

PRINCIPLE NO. 6

I believe in the abolition of the privately owned Federal Reserve Banking system and in the establishment of a government owned Central Bank.

This point might best be described by answering the following questions: Who owns the Federal Reserve Bank? What results has it produced? The answers are simple: The great banks of this country own the Federal Reserve. The greater the bank, the greater the shares of ownership.

By law, every National Bank must contribute 6 per cent of its capital and surplus to establish a working capital for the Federal Reserve Bank.

Moreover, the Federal Reserve Bank can conscript 3 per cent of time deposits and from 7 to 10 and 13 per cent of the demand deposits of all national banks.

In other words, part of your life's earnings, of your deposits, of your savings go to this profit-making, private corporation.

On the money taken from National Banks the Federal Reserve pays 6 per cent dividends each year.

No taxes except land taxes are levied against the colossus of private wealth.

All profits made by the Federal Reserve Bank pertain to the bank and none to the government.

It holds in its vaults four-fifths of the gold of this nation.

It prints its own currency to the disparagement of our Treasury currency.

It opposed our forsaking the gold standard. It was adverse to the revaluation of gold. It decries the normalization of our currency dollar.

In fine, it holds the financial life of America in the hollow of its hand.

The unconstitutional privilege of printing currency money was given to the Federal Reserve Bank because it promised to avert financial panics. But it so misused this questionable privilege that the greatest panic our country ever knew was produced.

Thus, the Federal Reserve Bank was and is so potent that even in the throes of our depression it amended the law of 1913 to read that all profits practically accrue to its members—none to the government; it so bedevilled the legislators of the last Congress that all the confiscate gold of the country gravitated to its greedy vaults.

More necessary than power and transportation, more essential than army and navy and postoffice departments; more fundamental than factories is our money—the life-blood of trade, of prosperity, of national existence. We demand that our money be nationalized and taken out of the hands of the money-changers. We demand that the racketeers of the Federal Reserve Bank be despoiled of their dubious right to control our credit, to issue our currency, to dominate our security, our homes, our industry, our commerce and our lives.

These functions belong to the American people, to their government and not to the chosen few who fly the hypocritical flag of the Federal Reserve Bank when they should have skull and cross-bones above their doors.

Although some nations have gone to extremes, which we care not to follow, in getting rid of their international bankers and in nationalizing their own central banks, nevertheless, we all share in common the spirit of revolt against the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

To do away with these facts it means that henceforth the great private banks of America, including the Federal Reserve, must relinquish every gold coin which they possess into the hands of the United States Treasury.

The day has arrived when the federal government must establish its own banks throughout the nation for the purpose of safeguarding depositors' money just as securely as does the federal postoffice protect the citizens' mail.

When this is done we can once again go to our banks with every confidence, knowing that our meager savings or our abundant savings will be safe and that they will be at our disposal any time we feel that it is necessary to use them.

Are You a True Soldier of Social Justice?

Many loyal soldiers in the cause of social justice have volunteered their services in establishing state offices of the National Union. Others have spent every spare moment in organizing and completing units. Officers of local units have put forth every effort to make their meetings interesting and worthwhile. Some members, goaded by the injustices of our present economic system, have attended meetings regularly.

However, all that is not enough to drive the money changers from the temple and their servants from Congress.

Can you picture what would have taken place if the soldiers of the American Revolution had left the fight to George Washington and his officers? If your officers can give all their time can you not spare an hour a month for meetings?

Rule Against Raffles

Many members of the National Union cannot understand why the rule prohibiting raffles has been adopted.

All of us realize that the National Union has powerful opposition to contend with. Politicians, capitalists, and communists are all looking for the slightest flaw in our set-up through which they may destroy the National Union for Social Justice.

There is but one way to outwit them. We must avoid all flaws or anything that might be misconstrued as a defect insofar as we can possibly do so by carefully guarding the activities of our members.

Therefore, although our enemies may gamble away our good government, our rights and lives, and in some cases our very souls; to protect ourselves from their vicious critiicism we must not resort to any practices which might appear unbecoming.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Must Be a Citizen

Can a person who has applied for his or her final citizenship papers of the United States become a member of the National Union?

A person, before he or she is permitted to become a member of the National Union, must produce absolute proof that they have received their final citizenship papers.

◆ ◆ ◆

Question of Eligibility

If a candidate is successful at the primaries but is defeated at the final election, then renounces all allegiance to party politics and embraces social justice, is he eligible for local or district office in the National Union?

If the candidate was a congressional aspirant and was endorsed by the National Union, he is eligible to hold office. If he was a candidate for a local office, his eligibility will be left to the decision of the National Supervisor of his particular state.

◆ ◆ ◆

They Should Be Honest

Suppose a candidate for the National Union Office, such a United States Representative, is nominated by the National Union for Social Justice, and swears to uphold the sixteen points, should happen to get elected, and after his election disregard the pledge he has made, and fail to attend to his duties as a member of Social Justice. What provision is there to recall him from office, or will he serve his full term?

It is improbable that we will try to recall any Senators or Representatives from office once they are elected. Our only strength lies in the fact that we absolutely will not support these persons for re-election. However, most Senators and Representatives realize that they must act according to the wishes of the people by whom they were elected and the National Union does not expect any complications along that line.

◆ ◆ ◆

Committee Power Specific

How much power is granted a committee?

A committee has no power except that given to it by the assembly. A committee should always carefully do the work assigned it, and under no circumstances transcend its delegated powers.

State Reports Show National Union Progress

The Ohio state office is now functioning under the capable direction of Mr. Sylvester V. McMahon, National State Supervisor. Mr. John Kennedy of Cleveland has been appointed as the office manager.

In establishing this office, it was necessary to formulate a routine which could be effectively employed in all the state offices.

A fine spirit of co-operation was manifested by those who compose the personnel of the Ohio office, a spirit entirely in keeping with the co-operation given by the people of that state in all matters connected with the advocates of social justice.

It is expected that the various state offices will not only relieve the Central office of a great amount of detail work, but will form a strong link between the unit members and Royal Oak. With the membership in the National Union increasing daily, it was evident that the individual problems of units could not be handled satisfactorily from one point. The new state offices will be important factors in keeping the units of the organization working in harmony and understanding with Father Coughlin and his associates.

◆ ◆ ◆

Wisconsin State Office Opened

Early reports from district conventions held in the state of Wisconsin indicate successful and enthusiastic gatherings. Encouraging numbers of clergy are reported offering to co-operate with the work of the National Union in Wisconsin, both as speakers for the principles of social justice and contributors to the National Union's paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE.

State headquarters for the National Union have been acquired in the Schwartz building, at 520 Fifty-Eighth Street, in Kenosha.

Attorney Edward A. Quinn of Kenosha is the National State Supervisor for Wisconsin.

◆ ◆ ◆

Unity Is First Vital Essential

The vital kernel of the National Union for Social Justice is unity.

This all-important fact is being disregarded in some parts of Missouri by persons who, in their nearsightedness, allow petty grievances and jealousies to interfere with the progress of the organization.

It should be borne in mind that without the support of the Congressional District officers the National State Supervisor is nothing; without the support of the unit officers the Congressional District officers can avail nothing; without the support of the members the unit officers are of little import; consequently, it remains that the mainstay of our Union is the little group of citizens who form a unit. It is the old story of "For want of a horseshoe nail the battle was lost." The National Union is only as strong as the individual member in each unit.

Therefore, in the name of our sacred purpose, lay aside your enmities, give those who are doing their very best in the responsible positions they hold a chance to put their plans to the test. Of course, there will be occasions when an action can be termed nothing but wrong. In that case the best course to pursue is "nipping it in the bud" but, whenever possible, give an officer the benefit of the doubt until it is definitely proved that his practice is injurious to our program. If you will give each movement a chance to prove its worth before criticising, it may be that you will be agreeably surprised at the outcome.

◆ ◆ ◆

N. Y. Questionnaire Has Official O. K.

From numbers of officers and delegates in New York the following query has come to the attention of the Central Office in Royal Oak:

"Has the questionnaire issued by our State Supervisor the approval of Father Coughlin?"

After a thorough discussion of this matter, both pro and con, the authority was given your state supervisor to employ this as the best method to determine who may be eligible to become a member of the Speakers Bureau that is being formulated at the present time.

This movement has become a gigantic task that is too much for one man to handle. Therefore, Father Coughlin has surrounded this organization with intellectual and sincere social justice advocates, who are acting under the jurisdiction of this office at all times. These persons are acting in the capacity of State Supervisors, who were given the right to select deputy supervisors to aid in the field of organization.

Co-operation is needed in this regard as well as in all new regulations that will naturally be in order as our organization grows.

◆ ◆ ◆

Put Principles Above Parties

Correspondence from Kansas reports various individuals, as well as units as a whole, to be unnecessarily bigoted regarding the coming primary elections.

These persons feel that if the Congressional District officers do not endorse a candidate from their respective party they cannot support him in the election.

May we say a word to the people of Kansas:

The National Union is not a political party. We are not interested in the Republican party, the Democratic party, the Farmer-Labor party or any other party. Congressional District Officers when endorsing a candidate do not ask his party affiliations but rather if he is in complete accord with the sixteen principles of the National Union and if he agrees that correction of the money question is the root of all other recovery steps.

Every member of the National Union is urged to accept the endorsation made by their congressional district officers, and to go to the polls on the day of their primary elections with the thought in mind that we are selecting for office a person who will put forth his every effort for social justice.

◆ ◆ ◆

Unit Meetings May Be Too Dull

This short paragraph was contained in the minutes of an Illinois unit meeting: "Owing to the fact that enough people did not attend the meeting it was held in conjunction with another unit."

Did the officers of the various units ever stop to realize that possibly the meetings of their respective units are not interesting enough to encourage the members to attend? Possibly the meeting reported was being conducted according to the "president's law" rather than parliamentary law.

And again, do the members stop to realize that it is impossible to have an interesting meeting when only a few turn out?

While it is not permissible to hold joint unit meetings, it is indeed regrettable that conditions exist that seem to warrant this procedure.

In the future will the officers strive to make their meetings so interesting that the members do everything in their power to attend?

JUNE IN OUR BACK YARD

—Drawn especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

It's a Great Show, But It's Tough on the Cabbages!

Catholic Review Not For All the Points

Church Press Conducts Sniping Campaign on National Union Chief; Criticizes 'Methods'

The Catholic Review of Baltimore, Md., published weekly by the press of the Cathedral Foundation, Inc., and under the editorship of Msgr. Albert E. Smith, devotes considerable space in its edition of May 22 to copious quotations from SOCIAL JUSTICE and a column editorial article captioned "Father Coughlin and the Review."

To SOCIAL JUSTICE'S editorial of May 15 on the "Duty to Organize" and an article on the "Birthday of Social Justice," the Baltimore paper takes exception. Commenting on the birthday of two famous encyclicals containing the historic origin of the sixteen principles of social justice, this paper said:

> "It is unfortunate that on this 45th anniversary of "Rerum Novarum" and the fifth of "Quadragesimo Anno," to encounter sections of the Catholic religious press and church leaders attacking a humble parish priest who has undertaken in America this great work of religion and Social Justice."

In the accompanying article the Baltimore Catholic publication says: *"The excerpt is in our opinion directed at the Review."*

Shoe Fits Baltimore

Not having access to the files of the various parochial and diocesan papers, and since the Review, so to speak, nominates itself for eligibility under our general statement, our staff went out for back copies of the Catholic Review. Running through them it becomes immediately apparent why the Baltimore editor thought we had his paper specifically in mind.

SOCIAL JUSTICE, from time to time, had given space to letters from irate residents of Baltimore in which various comments in the Review by Msgr. Smith were "answered," but it is only when checking through the files of that newspaper that the force of its anti-Coughlin sniping policy becomes emphatic.

Far more important than the parochial influence of the Catholic Review, however, has been the wide circulation of "reprints" from its columns. The enemies of social justice have made the widest use of the ammunition furnished them by the Catholic Review. That the editors of the church publication did not mean to manufacture munitions for such hosts of their enemy is beside the point. They did.

Members of Congress, for example, were circularized with a reprint of one particularly vicious personal blast at Father Coughlin. It was a delight to the money changers' servants to be able to quote such eminent Catholic authority. West coast papers, thousands of miles beyond the circulation territory of the Baltimore Catholic Review, gave that newspaper due credit and spread the broadside to the remotest corners of the nation.

Compared to Bishop Cannon

The two paragraphs which the sensational secular press seized upon to quote from the Review were these:

> "Every man who is elected to Congress is bound to vote according to the dictates of his own conscience, not according to the dictates of Father Coughlin, not according to the dictates of the National Union for Social Justice, not according to the dictates of any other individual or organization. . . .
>
> "The Review cannot see where anyone can condemn Bishop Cannon for having meddled in politics in 1928 and not condemn Father Coughlin for the same thing."

Perusal of the back numbers of the Catholic Review of Baltimore discloses further that contemporary with the establishment of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the eastern paper ran a broadside of letters attacking and defending the "radio priest." They were accompanied by an editorial explanation that no further letters for or against Father Coughlin would be published by the Review — making an end of pointless controversy, the paper said. Under this policy, letters defending Father Coughlin are now barred from the paper and only the Review's adverse comments are published. It is a sort of "gag" rule of the editor's with the National Union, in this case, quite powerless to force an issue.

Defends Al Smith

The next issue of the Review carried an open letter from Msgr. Smith addressed to Father Coughlin. Its tenor was that of a veteran editor, professing to speak in all kindness to advise an inexperienced beginner. It took SOCIAL JUSTICE to task for its cartoon on the monsignor's namesake, Al Smith.

SOCIAL JUSTICE, if you remember, ran a cartoon — a bit of pictured satire softened by a hearty guffaw — picturing a likeness of the once Happy Warrior seated on the knee of an American Liberty Leaguer resembling Morgan. A long memoried editorial worker, recalling Morgan's embarrassment at a Washington inquiry some years ago when a press agent plopped a midget on his lap, captioned the cartoon: "This Year's Midget." It was not a "nice" picture; nor was the contemplation pleasant of the Smith of Oliver street and many years the people's champion, reincarnated in the role of a Liberty League spokesman for the tophats. From readers who cannot see that Smith is not now the Al Smith of that famous campaign, SOCIAL JUSTICE received a number of letters. But the cartoon seems to have got "under the hide" of the Rev. Al Smith especially.

This was followed in turn by the attack on Father Coughlin's alleged "political activity," besmirching him with comparison to Bishop Cannon's bigoted intervention in the Smith campaign.

New Deal and Child Labor

Emboldened by Father Coughlin's long policy of not answering personal attack, the Catholic Review now goes further and seeks to unhorse Crusading Social Justice itself. In a noble defense of Roosevelt and his New Dealism, the Review now says:

> "Catholics of this country can believe in or be opposed to the New Deal; they can be opposed to or believe in the Child Labor Amendment. No matter which way they think, they can be, and are, good Catholics."

Either the writer of that article in the Catholic Review does not know what the New Deal is, and had better study it; or else knowing it, he had better study the encyclicals which condemn socialism. How about political destructionism — the AAA, the throwing back into the face of God the gifts that he has given us? Can you, Msgr. Smith, be a good Catholic and believe this, especially when men are starving?

Quoting the Encyclicals

The Review says further that one cannot find in the encyclicals of the two popes where one "must accept unequivocally every one of Father Coughlin's sixteen points."

Which one of the sixteen points would the Catholic Review except? All are taken from the papal encyclicals.

The National Union for Social Justice is not a Catholic movement, and its organ, SOCIAL JUSTICE, is not

(Continued on page 10)

From the Catholic Review

"Father Coughlin and the Review"

"The Review publishes in this issue an editorial from 'Social Justice,' Father Coughlin's weekly newspaper. The editorial is entitled: 'Duty to Organize.'

"It also publishes an excerpt from a news story in the same issue of Social Justice. The excerpt is in our opinion directed at The Review.

"The Review, in publishing the editorial and excerpt, follows its policy of publishing in its news columns both sides of a story when fair play calls for such publication.

"It seems to The Review that Father Coughlin, both in the editorial in 'Social Justice' and in the news story, misses the point. No man who has any sense of honor, who has any humanity, can honestly oppose Father Coughlin's campaign for 'Social Justice.' The Review has not opposed, does not oppose and never intends to oppose any such campaign. It would be unworthy of the name of a Catholic paper; it would be disobedient to the summonses issued by Leo XIII, Pope Pius XI and other pontiffs. Above all it would be false to Almighty God.

"What The Review does oppose honestly and sincerely are some of the methods used by Father Coughlin. It opposes these methods, not because it does not want Father Coughlin to be successful in his campaign for Social Justice, but because it wants him to be successful.

"There is a big difference between campaigning for Social Justice and demanding that everyone accept every one of Father Coughlin's sixteen points. There is a big difference between campaigning for Social Justice and demanding that political candidates and members of Congress subscribe to every one of these principles though they may feel conscientiously they cannot support some of the points enunciated. They may even believe that some of the principles will not only help but hurt some of those who would otherwise be benefitted by Father Coughlin's campaign for Social Justice.

"It is indeed true that the Popes want Social Justice. But it is not true that Pope Pius has indorsed everything Father Coughlin says. The fact is that neither the Pope nor the Apostolic Delegate in Washington has made any comment on Father Coughlin's campaign. It is true that neither Pope Pius nor the Apostolic Delegate has uttered any condemnation of Father Coughlin. It is equally true that neither the Pope nor the Apostolic Delegate has given the slightest hint to Catholic editors or anybody else that they must stop criticising some of Father Coughlin's methods. Surely if the Catholic Review or any other Catholic paper had done anything contrary to the teachings of the Catholic Church or had enunciated or implied views contrary to Catholic doctrines, it would have been condemned.

"With all due deference, The Review does not agree with 'Social Justice' that critics of some of Father Coughlin's methods 'are left in the position of asserting themselves to be more Christian than the Church.' By what authority does Father Coughlin make that charge?

"Only last week The Review gave considerable space to the sermon by Monsignor John A. Ryan on Pope Leo The Thirteenth's Encyclical 'Rerum Novarum' and Pope Pius' Encyclical, 'Quadragesimo Anno.' In his sermon Monsignor Ryan sought to show that the New Deal was in strict accordance with the Encyclicals of the Pope. He also sought to show that the 'Child Labor Amendment,' which he is so eager to put through, has, indirectly at least, the indorsement of Rome. That is not so.

"Catholics of this country can believe in or be opposed to the New Deal; they can be opposed to or believe in 'The Child Labor Amendment.' No matter which way they think, they can be, and are, good Catholics. More than that, Catholics who are opposed to some political or legislative measures can yet be ardent champions of Social Justice. To say that they cannot be such champions is to give to the Encyclical actions of the Pope's a meaning which cannot be demonstrated.

"Here is the irony of the thing. Monsignor Ryan, Father Haas, Father McGowan and others who are campaigning for 'Social Justice' are in favor of the New Deal; Father Coughlin is opposed to the New Deal.

"If you defend the one you oppose the other. The matter of fact is that there is only one person who has the gift of speaking infallibly, and that is the Pope of Rome—and then only when he speaks on the questions of Faith and Morals.

"To the statement made by Social Justice, Father Coughlin's newspaper, that the papal encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pius XI 'are the complete charter for everything which Father Coughlin has uttered over the radio,' The Review takes exception. One cannot find in the encyclicals of these two Popes that any political candidate or any member of Congress must accept unequivocally every one of Father Coughlin's sixteen points or must vote according to Father Coughlin's wishes."

Mongolia is Seen as Fuse-Box Of Russo-Japanese Conflict

"Incidents" Indicate War is Imminent; China in Middle of a Great Land Invasion

Moscow, Russia — The Balkans may have been termed the "tinder-box" of Europe prior to 1914, but this title may well characterize the situation in Mongolia, where daily border skirmishes and "incidents" reflect the smouldering trouble.

That China is aware of the Russian and Japanese designs is made clear by the recent statement of Chow Souyu, Cantonese Editor and Executive Director of the Kwangtung Province Union of Editors that within a year "China will resist Japanese invasion with force. The Chinese are a peace-loving people, like the Americans, but they will fight Japan. They were unprepared to fight when Japan moved into Manchuria in 1929, but now, with T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, building highways and railroads, are in a stronger position. China has purchased many airplanes from Italy and the United States."

Further evidence is seen in the official Russian statements which charge the recent Chinese protest against the Soviet-Mongolian pact of mutual assistance of March, 1936, as having been made under pressure from Japan.

Soviets Defend Pact

These statements were made public at the same time that newspapers published a note by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, in which he refused to concede that there were grounds for the Chinese Government's protest.

Commissar Litvinoff, in a note to the Chinese Foreign Minister claimed that the pact did not infer any Russian territorial claims, but in view of the recent incidents with Japan on the borders of Outer Mongolia it would only apply in the event that the U. S. S. R. or Outer Mongolia became a victim of aggression.

Declare Friendship

Following is the text of the Russo-Mongolia pact:

"The governments of the U. S. S. R. and the Mongolian People's Republic, taking into consideration the unalterable friendship that has existed between their countries since the liberation of the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic, thanks to the support of the Red Army in 1921 from the White Guard Detachments and the military forces with which the latter were connected and which penetrated into Soviet territory, and desirous of maintaining the peace of the Far East and further strengthening the existing friendly relations between their countries, have decided to formulate as the present protocol, the Gentlemen's Agreement existing between them since November, 1934.

"This foresees mutual assistance in all possible ways for the averting and preventing military attacks and to help and maintain each other in case of an attack by a third country. For these purposes, the protocol has been signed as follows:

Safety Insured

Article I—In case of menace of an attack on the territory of the Mongolian or Soviet Socialist Republics by a third country, the governments of the U. S. S. R. and the M. P. R. must immediately confer regarding the situation and adopt all measures that may be necessary for the protection and safety of their territories.

Article II—The governments of the U. S. S. R. and the M. P. R. are obliged, in case of a military attack against either party, to help one another with all means, including military assistance.

Article III—The governments of the U. S. S. R. and the M. P. R. are in full understanding that troops of either country that shall be sent into the territory of the other, in accordance with the mutual agreement and in accordance with Articles I and II of this protocol will immediately be withdrawn from that territory as soon as the period of necessity is over, as occurred in 1925, when Soviet troops retired from the territory of the M. P. R.

Article IV—The present protocol is to be made in two copies, in the Russian and Mongolian languages. The two texts are equally valid. The protocol enters into force from the moment of signature and will be valid for 10 years thereafter.

"Signed at Ulan Bator, March 12, 1936."

Mongolia Is "Steal"

The ironical part of the entire situation is that Outer Mongolia is an integral part of China, although under Soviet control since 1921. It was the first Russian territory seized following the overthrow of the Czar and the setting up of the Communistic government and it has since been developed as a Soviet colony for commercial exploitation and an important military base of operation.

In other words, Outer Mongolia is to the U. S. S. R. what Manchukuo is to Japan and Ethiopia is to Italy—in the parlance of the street "a legitimate steal."

The Chinese protest was registered in view of the existing agreement made on May 31, 1924, between the Soviet government and the Republic of China in which was specifically stated:

"The Government of the U. S. S. R. recognizes that Outer Mongolia is an integral part of the Republic of China and respects China's sovereignty therein."

Litvinoff Side-Steps

Nevertheless, Commissar Litvinoff side-stepped China's protest and placed the blame on Japan, although Russia has no right to make a pact with a province of another sovereign nation such as China.

The pretext for the present action of Russia is the fact that Russian sovereignty in the Chinese State of Outer Mongolia has been effective since 1912. At that time, the Czar of Russia entered into a secret agreement with Japan by which Outer Mongolia was arbitrarily parceled out as a Russian sphere of influence, although no Czarist troops were to occupy the territory.

Following the Russian Revolution, the Communist Army took possession in 1921 after routing one of the leaders of the White Russians (referred to in the Russian-Mongolian Pact mentioned above), Baron Ungern-Stenberg, who had been conducting periodic raids in Soviet territory. The Red Army stayed despite alleged "Chinese sovereignty."

Russia Sets Pace

Therefore, six years before Japan commenced the assault on Manchukuo and the systematic partition of China, Soviet Russia had set the pace by colonizing Outer Mongolia. It was the base of operations for the Communist Revolution in China in 1923 and was the territorial link that enabled Moscow to conclude the menacing agreements with China and flaunted before the Western World the highly probable objective of a United Soviet China with a Soviet Russia.

The influence of Soviet operations was reflected in the introduction of a proletarian class consciousness. Soviet units were organized throughout the land, even Soviet Russian money was used, and last but not least, the figure-head ruler of Outer Mongolia, the Living Buddha, died a sudden and most mysterious death. The picture was completed. A Mongolian People's Republic was set up in 1924—all this was the Soviet idea of "respecting China's sovereignty."

Breaks Relations

But China awoke one day and the Chinese Republic turned its face away from Moscow, expelled its agents and broke off relations with the Soviet government. Too late! Outer Mongolia was "Sovietized" and China was in no position to wrest it away by force. Thus what the Soviets accomplished in Outer Mongolia was a fitting pattern for Japan to do likewise with Manchukuo.

Finally, the galling yoke of the Red Serpent of Communism became so bitter that the population of Outer Mongolia rose in rebellion in 1931 and 1932. The atrocities committed by the Russians in whipping the people into submission by brute force beggar description, although no worse than the tortures imposed upon their own Volga countrymen.

Last week brought the latest dispatches that a movement had been uncovered aiming at Mongolian unity and independence with Russian backing instead of Japanese influence. The program had been confessed by the Governor of North Heingan, the large western border district where numerous incidents have recently occurred. This would seem to indicate that Russia and Japan are both playing their cards to extend their influence and acquire the rich provinces of China, with Japan dominating Inner Mongolia and Russia ruling Outer Mongolia, with Manchukuo as the temporary prize.

Showdown Expected

That Japan is preparing for a showdown is openly conceded. The Japanese army, with the same raw disregard for nominal Chinese sovereignty, has brought military equipment to strategic points in Inner Mongolia. This equipment includes landing fields, airplanes, wireless stations, as well as elaborate precautions to insure control of the 400-mile highroad from Kalgan to Outer Mongolia. In the event of war, this road would be vital to insure communication and transportation of supplies.

The confirmed news of the Russian-Outer Mongolian pact, together with the recent border skirmishes, all tend to raise the nervous pitch of the war thermometer to the boiling point, while Chinese officials, as well as consular authorities and commercial leaders, continue in a pessimistic vein. They can read the handwriting on the wall.

Catholic Review Not For All the Points

(Continued from Page 9)

a religious paper, but Msgr. Smith's Catholic Review MUST accept unequivocally the teachings of "Quadragesimo Anno" on which ALL sixteen points of the National Union's program are based.

His Holiness Pius XI in his encyclical on "Reconstructing the Social Order" says plainly: *"It is our right and our duty to deal authoritatively with social and economic problems. . . . For, though economic science and moral discipline are guided each by its own principles in its own sphere, it is false that the two orders are so distinct and alien that the former in no way depends on the latter."*

On the "duty to organize" he adds: *"All those versed in social matters demand a rationalization of economic life which will introduce sound and true order. But this order, which we ourselves desire and make every effort to promote, will necessarily be quite faulty and imperfect unless all man's activities harmoniously unite. . . .*

"The task we propose to them is truly difficult. . . . To face stern combats is the part of a Christian."

Quoting a Cardinal

His Eminence Cardinal Jean Marie Rodrigue Villeneuve, of Quebec, in a letter written to protect his priests against just such attacks as the Catholic Review continuously makes against Father Coughlin, makes some statements which, perhaps, the Review might recognize as ecclesiastical if not authoritative.

Says the Quebec cardinal:

"As individuals and, if one takes in consideration personal rights and the civil law only, the priests, as much as the faithful, have the right to their personal opinions on all public matters. They also can express them and can even strive by legitimate arguments to have others share them. . . .

"Several priests, we must now acknowledge, have on the occasion of federal and provincial elections, spoken with great authority and have opposed themselves vigorously against certain abuses that we had expressly given them the mandate to condemn."

He adds regretfully: "There are others who are so little aware of the public good, whose thoughtlessness and unscrupulous ways have so clouded their judgment that to them this matter of elections is only a lark, foreign to all morality and where one can cheat as easily as one would at a simple family card game, as if this function of popular suffrage in our modern democracies did not constitute a social act of the first importance and most proper to awaken in each citizen his sense of social solidarity."

The Catholic Review says further that friends of social justice may "even believe that some of the principles will not only help but hurt some of those who would otherwise be benefited by Father Coughlin's campaign for Social Justice."

Does the Review mean the restoration to Congress of its constitutional right to coin money and regulate the value thereof, by any chance?

PRESS REVIEWS

Old Man Politics No. 1 Public Foe

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Department of Justice, says that our real Public Enemy No. 1 is not a gangster but "Old Man Politics." Bridgeport Life remarks that "were it not for political connections, a great many crooks, small and big time fellows, could not possibly evade the law as they do. The selection of judges through politics instead of by legislative or gubernatorial appointment does not help to keep the judicial system clean."

Not only is there an alliance between the petty criminal and the local politician, but national political figures are bound hand and foot by their allegiance to crooked and dishonest financiers and bankers. Congressmen are afraid to vote favorably on measures that would benefit the common people, for fear they will be "cracked down" upon by the powers whose interests would be affected.

Such an odium is attached to the word politics that few men of honorable and upright character will consent to run for public office. As a result the important and responsible official positions are held by greedy, graft-seeking politicians who use the authority bestowed on them for ulterior purposes. As Mr. Hoover further remarked, "Too often we come against administrators who are not fit to be garbage collectors."

It is high time Americans made a sincere effort to remove the stigma from those whom we elect to govern us. The National Union for Social Justice is shouldering its share of this responsibility by studying the record of present legislators and supporting those who have "kept the faith."

◆ ◆ ◆

Changing Scene

"Back in President McKinley's day, men spit on their hands and pitched in, while today a man just wets the tips of his fingers and counts relief money."

◆ ◆ ◆

Echo Hits Money Issue

"It is quite impossible to remain calm while examining such an insanity as governmental bolstering of privately owned banks solely to enable that same government to borrow money from those same revivified institutions. And what shall be said of permitting the power of money creation and regulation to remain in private hands, than which there is no greater power in modern economic life?"

History has disclosed that those who hold this power are indifferent to the fate of the common people. The answer of the Federal Reserve Board, in 1920 to the protest of the Controller of the Currency against their wholesale calling of loans was to the effect that "They (the farmers) ought to be ruined; they are getting so prosperous they won't work." The Echo further states that "Father Coughlin, fortunately, continues to keep this important question of money, its control, issuance and regulation, before the American people."

The money question is a major part of our social problem and it behooves every one to make a sincere effort to understand it. The book "Money; Questions and Answers" covers the subject in a simple and thorough fashion.

◆ ◆ ◆

Wall Street Journal

That the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers has voted in favor of industrial unionism is indicative of the direction which organized labor in the United States will take in the immediate future.

The Amalgamated has been in existence for over sixty years, and at one time was a potent force in the steel industry. Of late years its membership has been slim and has been for the most part restricted to the more highly paid operatives. The interests of this class of worker are naturally better served by emphasis on craft unionism than by vertical unionism. If now the Amalgamated departs from this attitude after six decades, and enters aggressively on a campaign for industrial unionism, it must be taken for granted that the same general attitude will be typical of most mass industries.

A strange predicament is now forced upon the disciples of craft unionism, William Green and a present majority of the Federation. If the A. F. of L. accepts the call to give its full support and even its organizers to unionize steel, it will be lending its efforts to the creation of permanent industrial unions, to which it is on record as opposed. . . . On the other hand, if the Federation refuses, it will place itself in the position of refusing to help a duly recognized affiliate of long standing. Certainly Mr. Green and associates are in an awkward position.

◆ ◆ ◆

Tulsa Out of Touch

—From Tulsa (Okla.) Daily World.

"Father Coughlin, the Detroit priest with a many-sided scheme of panaceas, spent $210,000 for broadcasts last year. He had hoped to disturb the country, to terrify both parties, and to cause a political revolt. Apparently, the minute he quit talking the hearers went right on about their regular business."

Report Shortage in Skilled Craft

—From the North West Times, Chicago.

The Illinois Free Employment Service is advertising for machinists, tool and die makers, lathe operators, molders and automobile repair men. They find that it is becoming increasingly impossible to provide these men for private employers.

"The shortage is caused by two factors," says Mr. T. C. Nelson of the Metal Trades Association. "First, the workers of type called for, who are on relief, prefer to stay there or at boondoggling on WPA jobs. Second, some have gone into other occupations and there have been no apprentices trained in the past six years."

◆ ◆ ◆

Business Out to Muzzle Preachers

A nation-wide movement among reactionary Big Business leaders to muzzle liberal clergymen is charged by the Methodist Federation for Social Service, headed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, according to press dispatches.

The Federation has been a sharp critic of the existing social order and has advocated a significant program of reform, including the right of labor to organize, higher wages and reduced working hours, a fairer distribution of wealth and economic security for men, women and children.

Groups of influential laymen have demanded that the Methodists set up a board of censors, on which laymen will outnumber clergymen, to decide what questions church officials, preachers and editors may and may not discuss.

"The red-baiters," the federation charges, "have recently been laying down a heavy barrage against Methodist liberals. The present attack upon freedom of conscience and the right to speak is merely a continuation of that campaign."

10 States Show Population Loss

Population shifts that left ten states with fewer residents in 1935 than in 1930, despite a gain of nearly 5,000,000 for the nation as a whole, are reported by the census bureau.

The total population for the United States in 1935 was estimated at 127,521,000.

The ten states which registered actual decreases were: Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

New York is still the most populous state, with 12,889,000, while Pennsylvania continues to rank second, with 10,066,000. Among states gaining the most in the five-year period were South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee.

◆ ◆ ◆

One Job in Ten on Public Payroll

More than $4-billion a year is expended for the salaries of federal, local and state employes, it is estimated in a study made public recently by the National Civil Service Reform League. This represents approximately 38 per cent of the taxes collected. Nearly one-tenth of all those gainfully employed in the United States are employed at the expense of the taxpayer. The report adds:

"The change in administration in 1932, dramatically followed by the creation of new governmental functions executed by gigantic administrations which were of necessity hastily created, has added to the chaos in the governmental personnel field. Today we face a situation in which the standards carefully developed throughout years of building have broken down on many fronts. In the new 'recovery' agencies alone, more than 200,000 employes were added, practically all of whom were exempt from the Civil Service Law."

◆ ◆ ◆

Wise Words From Detroit Free Press

"Recently a southern Senator who is cold toward President Roosevelt's latest tax bill, was asked by a friend why he nevertheless supports it.

"'What can I do?' he moaned. 'The president wants it.'

"The proper reply is, of course, a reminder that a Senator (or a Representative) is not elected to do things merely because a president (any president) wants them done. He is bound to support the chief executive when he conscientiously can, and he has no business to let partisan considerations prevent him, either. There must be decent teamwork for the public good in Washington. But primarily his job is to do what he believes the country wants and needs. It is to the people that he is responsible. He legislates for them, not for the White House. . . .

"The job of electing to Congress men and women who will be real Senators and Representatives, and not merely handy men for the White House or for party bosses, is quite as important this fall as the election of the president."

Capital Commentator Team Frankly Appraises President

Ambiguity on the part of the president frequently gives his callers the impression that he is in perfect accord with them, when in reality he is merely reluctant to express a definite negative to their faces, is the disclosure of Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen in their article, "How the President Works," published in the June issue of Harper's Magazine.

"It is significant," the famous pair of Washington commentators relate, "that when the president says 'no' on a really big issue, he does it through compromise or delay, rather than an outspoken negative. It is on smaller issues, frequently inspired by personal prejudice or even bitterness, that he sometimes takes his most definite stands."

This was evidenced by his treatment of John R. Studebaker, the new commissioner of education, who unwittingly stepped on the president's toes with a few indiscreet remarks directed at a pet project. It had been planned to put Mr. Studebaker in charge of the National Youth Administration but this proposal was immediately cancelled and his subsequent relations with the White House have been decidedly strained.

Another example of Rooseveltian strategy cited was the method of putting over the Stock Exchange Act of 1934, on which the president had begun to work even before his inauguration. He asked four men to draft the bill and conferred with them several times on every important item in it. But when the bill came up before Congress, say the writers, "the president announced that, while he was for a stock-exchange act, he had not read the proposed bill, was not familiar with all of its details and would not necessarily support all its features." The result of this strategy was that his friends who were behind the bill had their faith in him badly shaken.

Rexford Tugwell has been the Chief's "fall-guy" more than once and cheerfully admits that his job is to "take the rap" for the president when public opinion on certain legislation is to be determined.

Farms Abroad Were Refinanced Years Ago

Congressmen of Irish Descent Impose on U. S. Same Land Problem Ancestors Fled

By the Farm Editor

Washington, D. C.—In all the discussion of farm refinancing facing the nation, seldom a word has been said of the experiences of other nations with this selfsame problem.

Yet, after centuries of debate over the so-called land question, the British parliament in 1903 settled the land problem of Ireland by the passage of a single legislative measure known as the Wyndham Act.

Following the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland, the Irish people were driven en masse off the fertile acres of that island in an attempt to starve them into submission to the imperial rule of England.

The cry of the oppressor was: "Let them go to hell or Connaught."

Over the years they were permitted again to reoccupy their own lands, which had been stolen from them, by a payment of rent to the absentee landlords, the vast majority of whom lived in England.

Agitation for freeing these lands was finally settled in 1903 by the purchase of the lands by the government, who paid off the owners in full for the stolen property and provided a means by which the Irish farmer might ultimately come into full possession of his acres.

Applied Frazier-Lemke Rates

The rate of interest was 2¾ per cent, and the payment on the principal was so extended as to make the total payments approximately 3 per cent — **the requirement under the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill.**

In a practical sense the Land Purchase Act simply meant that the long centuries of absentee landlords were at an end, and that in some 58 years the farmer was to come within full possession of the land he worked.

Irish independence meant that the payments were transferred from the government of England to the government of Ireland.

The rate of 2¾ per cent continued. The amortization fee still applies; 1960 marks the year when the Irish farmer will own outright his farm.

What a lesson there is in this for America! Our lands were never captured by a foreigner. The great free lands of America for decades were open to settlement.

In 1862 the homestead law was enacted and more than a billion acres in the public domain welcomed the settler. Most of this land was suitable for farm purposes. Just as long as the free lands of America were open to settlement they were operated as homesteads wholly free from debt and the majority of the nation's farmers were in a large part economically self-sufficing.

Tenant and Mortgage Problem

In the west the farm mortgage was a rarity and such tenantry as existed was wholly voluntary. One generation saw a change: The owner-occupied lands gradually were leased to tenants and the mortgage became the predominant problem.

Today the independent farm owner represents the vanishing race. In his place we are finding a nation on its road to serfdom.

The absentee landlord has stepped in, not with a bayonet, the sword, the bar or the fire-brand, as in Cromwellian days, but with even a more effective weapon of destruction. It is called interest.

To get some conception of its destructive force consider that this nation under Washington at Valley Forge might be given an appraisal of $000. Assume that in 1936 the wealth of this nation is a full $320-billion, though this is so far above the figures estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board as to be ridiculously high.

One hundred and sixty years have passed and America has accumulated less than $2-billion a year. The interest bill on our public debts, federal, state and local taxing district is approximately $1,800,000,000 a year. The interest on private debts is at least another $1,200,000,000. Interest on debt, public and private, is a 50 per cent greater charge than the growth and national increase.

Must Solve Debt Problem

The absentee landlord is the federal government, the agent of the insurance company and the private individual who owns the mortgage on the farms of America.

The farm debt is an $8-billion debt in first mortgage. It is a $4-billion debt on second and third mortgages and the chattel mortgage. It is largely a 6 per cent debt. The total interest charge alone on the farms of America approximates $700-million.

There is rapidly rising in America a land problem after centuries of debt. Ultimately the land problem in America will be solved. Whether it will be solved orderly, constitutionally and rationally depends entirely upon Congress.

Can Congress do less under the cried-up claims of protection to the forgotten man than solve, through refinancing at nominal interest rates, the problem of America?

On February 18th, the Honorable John J. O'Connor, of New York, referred, in an address in the House of Representatives, to the fact that his great-grandfather landed in St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1810, with his grandfather, 7 years old, whom he led by the hand and walked 400 miles to Boston.

Irishmen of Short Memories

It is strange that the O'Connors, the Byrns and the Bolands of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States do not recall in their hearts the days their fathers and grandfathers or great-grandfathers left Ireland. There was only one reason for their leaving. That reason was solely the land question in Ireland. The country was bled white of her citizenry by evictions.

The great-grandfather of John J. O'Connor left Ireland for the identical reason that the great-grandfather of Reverend Charles E. Coughlin left Ireland, namely: economic depression!

Ireland was in the hands of the absentee landlords, who demanded of old the right of the creditor to the full face value of the contract, irrespective of the natural or unnatural conditions over which the debtor had no control. When the crop failed the landlords simply evicted the tenant and turned the land over to grazing.

Tenant-farmers of Ireland were driven from their lands into the cities. There was only one way out. That was the emigrant ship.

Relief Abroad, "Inflation" Here

Sixty-six years ago—in 1870—Gladstone, prime minister of Great Britain, studied the problem of creating farm owners in place of farm tenants in Ireland. He admitted the famous "Bright Clauses" into a bill to settle the land question. The "Bright Clauses" enabled the board of works to lend any tenant two-thirds of the purchase price of a farm, the interest rate was 5 per cent, the maturity 35 years.

In 1936 Honorable John J. O'Connor steadfastly refused to give the American farmer relief by the government refinancing of his own farm. This, he said, would be "inflation."

Sixty years before, Gladstone had programmed a landed property class on the soil of an oppressed land. Now O'Connor, Byrns and Boland program a landless peasantry on the soil of our own free America.

In 1881, Gladstone forced upon a reluctant parliament a Land Bill, providing fair rents, fixity of tenure and free sale by provisions whereby the English government provided three-quarters of the purchase price as a loan to the Irish tenant. Fifty-five years later, Speaker Byrns, John J. O'Connor and Patrick J. Boland defeat the American farmer in his effort to continue the occupation of his own land free from eviction by the money-changers of America.

Irish Debt Refinanced

In 1885, Lord Ashborne introduced the bill which bears his name today — the Ashborne Act. It set aside $25-million at 4 per cent interest, repayable over a period of 49 years, to advance the full price to the tenant with which to purchase his farm from the landlord — that was 51 years ago.

On January 7, 1903, the Wyndham Act was passed by the British parliament, setting aside $500-million for the purchase of saleable estates repayable over a 30-year period with interest at 2¾ per cent. The $500-million represented $125 for every man, woman and child in Ireland.

The $3-billion of the Frazier-Lemke Bill represented $24 for every man, woman and child in America.

Byrns, O'Connor and Boland! Had they remained in Ireland they would have received better treatment from their English masters than is available to the farmers of this country by the House of Representatives, ruled by Byrns, O'Connor and Boland.

Consider the English parliament of 1903 and the passage of the Wyndham Act refinancing farms of Ireland. Then consider some grand old Irish names in the House of Representatives voting against the Frazier-Lemke Bill:

Barry	Ford
Boylan	Gavagan
Casey	Healey
Cochran	Higgins (Mass.)
Cullen	Kennedy (Md.)
Curley	Kennedy (N. Y.)
Delaney	Kenney (N. J.)
Driscoll	McCormack
Duffy (N. Y.)	McSwain
Fitzpatrick	Moran
Flannagan	O'Brien
O'Connell	O'Day
O'Leary	Reilly
Shanley	

Democrats all.

Culkin Higgins (Conn.) Martin

Republicans.

This is not a complete list by any means. It simply represents a few of the descendants who are here because of the land question in the home of their ancestors. It simply shows on what side they would be were they to have been the landlord instead of the tenants!

Agriculture and Nationality

From the first message of George Washington to the first Congress of the United States, down to the last debate in the legislative halls of Washington, D. C., the eternal theme of statesman or politician is that the security of agriculture is all important to national destiny.

France seriously considered the land question in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and established her farm co-operatives about the year 1884. Ten years later her agrarian mutual loan societies were founded and developed so rapidly that they numbered 1,113 locals, with 50,000 individual debtors on their books. But in 1905 nearly $200-million were loaned by the Bank of France, without interest to farmers to save agriculture by relieving the debt situation.

Bismarck knew the worth of agriculture to the building of the German empire. Bismarck, however, came too late into the field to build a colonial empire comparable to that of his imperialistic rivals.

Bismarck laid heavy protective tariff duties on agricultural products and thus freed German agriculture from external competition. In consequence of which the German farmer prospered with the same type of bonus to agriculture that America gave to her protected manufacturers.

Italy Met Problem

In 1883—54 years ago—Dr. Wollemborg succeeded in establishing the first rural credit banks of Italy, the "Cassi Rurali." In the years that followed, northern Italy prospered because of these rural banks. In the south, however, squalid fields, deserted farms, unsaleable and unlettable lands were proof indeed of a fiscal extortion of incredible ferocity. The south suffered from a lack of capital, from deforestation, from the burden of taxation, from competition with agricultural imports. It suffered from absenteeism of the landlord class, but it suffered most from monstrous usury, for interest and interest alone can destroy agriculture.

In 1894, Crispi was confronted with an agrarian insurrection in Sicily and made a bold attempt at agrarian reform, consisting of refinancing the farms of that island.

Just as we see today the solution of the American agricultural question wrecked by the servants of the money-changers in the House of Representatives, so a generation ago history records the schemes of Crispi wrecked by the powerful landed interests represented in the Chamber.

From Canadian Listeners

To the Editor: We see that you are getting somewhere with your Union for Social Justice, which we think will be a great help to your country, for there are thousands of people in Canada who listen to Father Coughlin and feel that he is doing a wonderful work to lead the people of the United States to get a living wage and to drive the money changers out of the temple.

There is a gathering of 25 people every Sunday afternoon at our place to hear Father Coughlin's discourse and we pray that he will be protected and given strength to keep up the good work he is doing for the working class.

This depression will not end until the whole country is united in one great union and that is the Union for Social Justice.

With the best of wishes for God's help and blessing, we remain,

Yours in Christ,

Louis Krawezyk	Emil Huber
Stanley Krawezyk	Mike Conway
Bert Sellner	Martin Herringer
J. J. Geogel	J. A. Herringer
Chas. Rake	Jerome Schl
John Loose	Clayton Schl
Norman Westphal	Harry Schl
Herb. Bauman	C. Wendling
Joseph Gross	J. Wendling
Jacob Gross	A. Wendling
John Dipple	H. Young
Gordon Westphal	P. Young
Walter Ryndak	Ed. Rodnam

Kitchener, Ontario.

◆ ◆ ◆

Armchair Membership

Dear Editor: What has become of the enthusiastic signers of registration cards for the National Union for Social Justice?

As president of a unit I feel it my duty to remind all members of the National Union for Social Justice, that we need their co-operation and support if this greatest of all movements is to succeed.

What are they waiting for, can it be they still believe in Santa Claus, or do they expect Reverend Coughlin to win this battle alone?

To be sure, we have a few sincere members who attend the meetings regularly and do their bit, but it is not enough. We have too many who belong to the armchair sitters list.

Fellow members of the National Union for Social Justice, I urge you to get out of the armchair and go to the unit where you belong, and ask your president what you can do to help.

Take an active part in the meetings, we are pitting our nickels and dimes against the money changers' millions.

So let's see a larger attendance, a willingness to help, and less criticisms of those who are willing and ready to do their share.

I will devote every ounce of my strength, every minute of my time, and as many nickels and dimes as possible.

How about you, fellow members, are you going to do your bit or are you going to continue to be armchair sitters?

—Mrs. Lottie E. Pohl, president,
Unit No. 9, 22nd Cong. Dist.

Cleveland, Ohio.

◆ ◆ ◆

Fear Loss of Jobs

To the Editor: It is my honest belief that the National Union for Social Justice would have many more thousands of members if it were not for fear of losing their jobs by joining the Union. Men and women who work for corporations, especially those affiliated with banks and Wall Street, are fearful their employers might discharge them if their status in regards to this Union were known.

Of course, a person would not be discharged directly for being a member of the National Union, but any scheme would be used to rid these men and women of their positions. It's getting so a person must not make known their beliefs while employed. My co-workers dare not even whisper of their applications to the National Union for Social Justice.

My family and myself will vote for the proper men in November but we cannot be active in the National Union for the reasons stated above.

New York, N. Y. —A Reader.

◆ ◆ ◆

Answer from Queens

To the Editor: At your invitation in your issue of April 24, 1936, I take the opportunity to clear a mist in Queens County, N. Y. As a believer in the pronouncements and facts spoken by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, I know that Social Justice has more followers on the outside than on the inside.

I remember as early as 1931-2, I was spreading the gospel of Coughlin, as you may find in your records. And still I am not a member of any unit, because I am attached to a political organization and I would not want an attack such as the one Mr. Kern made within my province.

Let us be honest, unselfish and trustworthy. Follow the leader, and if we have some *phoney* lieutenants, time will take care of them. An army is formed of soldiers. Not every soldier is one! If you are one, stay in line, and learn to take orders. Some day you may give them.

Ridgewood, L. I. —A. L.

◆ ◆ ◆

"For a White Boy!"

To the Editor: Some years ago I made a business call upon an old negro woman. She was disappointed to learn that the young man who had held my job before me had been replaced. In singing his praises she enthused: "You know, dat boy is de bes' boy eber I see'd—to be a white boy."

So it is with me. Conceiving it to be the duty of the churches, from which there can be no exemption, to fight to the death to restore the temporal affairs of men to wholesomeness, I am afraid the "sky pilots" have not stood very high in my respect. But this radio priest, I must own, is the best I have known—to be an ecclesiastic!

His book, "Money—Questions and Answers," should do much to strike off the invisible captive chains which shackle millions of "free-men" to the triumphant car of the Caesars of America. His spiritual gifts of true ideas have been a rich contribution toward the restoration of that peerage to which the Master of Life so ardently desired that we all be elevated, and in which all are to enjoy immunity from the spirit-breaking burdens now foolishly borne because accepted lies have been made to take on the color of sacredness.

Verily, this Coughlin is the best I have known—to be a "white boy"!

Indianapolis, Ind. —Max Kinney.

◆ ◆ ◆

Answer to Horan

To the Editor: In SOCIAL JUSTICE for May 1, 1936, I read Mr. John J. Horan's promise to pay you $10 if you would publish his letter in your paper. He ought to pay you $100 for making such a mistake when he said, "Why don't you discuss fundamental topics that are the causes of our troubles today?"

I don't think Mr. Horan has heard or read many of Father Coughlin's radio broadcasts or he would not have asked such a question. Maybe Mr. Horan is getting fed up of ranting about the money changers, but we may drive them out quicker than he expects, which will burst his air bubbles and be the first great step to make things right.

Ithaca, N. Y. —Nellie Kavanaugh.

◆ ◆ ◆

Reply From Colorado

To the Editor: I am a reader of your paper, thanks to your generosity, and am one of a community that have been gathering in front of the radio for several years, listening to Father Coughlin's scathing denunciations of the international bankers and the money-changers. I really believe that his courage exceeds that of Daniel braving the lions in their den.

I would like to answer Mr. John J. Horan's letter in the May 1st issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, in which he accuses you of ranting about driving the money-changers from the temple and suggests that you discuss fundamental topics.

I wonder if the gentleman knows who is responsible today for the fact that this nation is not embroiled in the League of Nations. I would like to ask the gentleman if he is familiar with the Frazier-Lemke Bill, what it stands for and what it would do for agriculture if passed.

From the tone of your letter, Mr. Horan, one would judge that you had never possessed a mother or knew anything of the wonderful part woman has played in civilization. You are probably unaware that the Redeemer of mankind was the Son of a woman. I doubt if you ever heard of Joan of Arc or of Edith Cavel.

Apparently, Mr. Horan, you sanction the proposition of starving women to death, taking their jobs away from them, kicking them out in the cold, while we fill Washington, D. C., with politicians like Ickes, Hopkins, Tugwell and Farley.

You had better shed that coat of pusillanimous criticism, Mr. Horan, and join the throng of Social Justice-ites in extending a helping hand to Father Coughlin in the greatest undertaking ever conceived in the mind of one man, that of driving the filthy money changers from the halls of Congress.

Elba, Colorado. —E. K. Salling.

◆ ◆ ◆

Plague on Both Houses

To the Editor: Since the close of the Civil war the national government has been controlled 56 years by the Republican party and 20 years by the Democratic party. In a sense, they have been, and are, the nation's stewards. The people have asked for an accounting of their stewardship and this is what we find: Twelve millions of unemployed, ten or more millions of families on the verge of starvation, twenty millions of undernourished children; crime on the increase with prisons overcrowded; almshouses filled to overflowing; college-bred men unable to find employment along the lines for which they have been trained. This is a terrible indictment. There can be no excuse offered for this condition that will not insult the intelligence of the American people.

Such a record in private business would call for instant dismissal and disgrace. Why should it be tolerated in public life?

The truth is that the major political parties have degenerated into a scramble for office, and the nation's welfare has been pushed aside to become the prey of financial sharks and political crooks, who fight viciously for political control but have not the ability to formulate an industrial policy that will lift the nation from the depths of distress into which it has sunk. Buying power placed in the hands of the people is the keynote to prosperity, but these morons spend their time in arguing whether a dole shall be distributed through the state or direct from the national government. They vote to spend the tax payer's money in building new prisons, but make no intelligent effort to reduce crime.

Is there no hope that in a land of bountiful resources there may be an abundance for all, or must American citizens forever go cringing to their stewards for a pittance to keep starvation from their door? Yes, there is a remedy, that can be applied before the ides of November. If the American people wish to recover their self-respect and again become masters of their own destiny, they should drive from public life these leaders who have brought wreck and ruin to the nation and in their place send men to Congress who will work solely for the nation's welfare.

El Toro, Calif. —James McGinnis.

◆ ◆ ◆

Be Honest About It

To the Editor: I am supporting Social Justice more than I can afford, but I know that you cannot gain anything without a sacrifice. In time to come this world will be a better place to live in, only we cannot leave everything to the other fellow. Do your stuff and you, your children and the coming generations will reap the harvest.

I have often wished that some of our local priests would take up and advocate social justice. This morning, when I attended 11 o'clock mass, our beloved Rev. Father Mooney came out with it, in a conservative but effective way.

Why shouldn't the pope, the cardinals, the bishops and priests all over the world advocate social justice?

Father Coughlin is either right or wrong. He is teaching the principles of Christ on social justice. If he is right, why do not the clergy help out? If, on the other hand, he is wrong, tell us about it and explain the reason. We are struggling for a livelihood but we are open for conviction.

Newburyport, Mass. —John Dhondt.

◆ ◆ ◆

Resents Church Critic

To the Editor: In protest of the article in the Baltimore Catholic Review of Friday, May 1st, under the caption "THINK CLEARLY BEFORE YOU VOTE," allow me to express my individual thought and ask the following questions.

How does Father Coughlin and the National Union stir up class hatred when millions of all denominations and nonconformists approve him and the National Union? What classes remain if it is not the oppressors, the whip crackers with their dancers, and the oppressed? In what way do the political principles of Bishop Cannon and the principles of Father Coughlin's Social Justice compare? What does the Catholic Review mean by "freedom, honor and dictates of conscience" of congressmen?

Is it not true that through this freedom, honor and dictates of conscience of past congresses, millions of honest American citizens shed their blood or were crippled and maimed for the rest of their lives, and for what?

Is it not true that through this freedom, honor and conscience of past congresses, we are now loading billions upon billions of dollars of debt upon our children and their children?

Did slavery ever exist anywhere in a worse form than it does here at the present time?

Does the Review know that through the freedom, honor and conscience of past congresses, we have now more than 12 million out of work, and more than 40 million going hungry, with hundreds of thousands losing their homes?

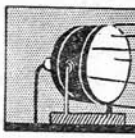
What is wrong with a priest of the church taking up the cause of these poor, when in the past, according to church history, kings and emperors bowed to the dictates of the church? Does not the church teach us to feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to ransom the captive, and to harbor the harborless? Then why is it dangerous for a priest of the church to try in a legitimate Christian way to obtain the means to carry out these corporal works of mercy?

Or is it dangerous now to instruct the ignorant, and to counsel the doubtful who do not know what way to turn to keep from sinking in the mire of despair and death? Does the Review approve Communism which has become the last straw for the oppressed to reach for?

We of the National Union for Social Justice accept Rev. Charles E. Coughlin as our teacher and advisor, not as a dictator of the nation, and we will do all in our power to ward off the spread of communism. Our bulwarks are the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII of sacred memory and of Pius XI whom God preserve for us many years.

As for Father Coughlin, I thank God that there is one man in the nation with courage enough to take up the cause of the poor and exploited and to start the ball rolling that will eventually right the awful wrong done to them.

Baltimore, Md. —Conrad Kuhn.



SEARCHLIGHT on the

Roosevelt Congress Increases Power

THIS article concludes [see May 29th issue] the analysis of the socialistic principles embodied in the Guffey Coal Act.

The purpose of this analysis is to clarify why the Supreme Court found the provisions of that Act in violation of the rights guaranteed individuals under the Constitution of the United States. The error lies not in the decisions of the Supreme Court, but in the failure of the Congress to enact, and the President to execute, laws which conform to the fundamental laws of this country.

Congress, instead of repealing unconstitutional laws which delegate to a special privileged group its supreme powers, the abuses of which are the basic causes of unnecessary poverty and universal unrest, has abandoned its duty to the citizens. The President has commanded and Congress has passed laws intended to change the form of our government and permanently concede illicit powers to a few privileged citizens, to the end that they may eventually own all wealth and have arbitrary powers over the lives of all but the privileged few.

Special Privilege Granted

Congress has disregarded that the Constitution of the United States guaranteed inalienable rights to the individual. Special privilege was prohibited. Who would want special privileges except for selfish purposes? Who would grant them except a Congress devoid of understanding of what constitutes freedom and a happy life of unhampered progress?

Despite the fact that numerous eminent authorities have warned legislators, and that the Supreme Court has frequently laid down decisions voiding special privileges, we are now retarded because special privileges have been granted. Those who hold and exercise these privileges, have determined to entrench themselves permanently by destroying the powers of the exploited masses to obtain proper and peaceful redress. Here are two authoritative citations relative to special privilege legislation.

"No man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services." (Virginia Bill of Rights, Section 4).

"To lay, with one hand, the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation." (Supreme Court in Loan Association v. Topeka, 20 Wall. 655).

Cause of Present Poverty

The international bankers, through their privately owned Central Banks, have empowered themselves and a few corporations which they control, to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few, and so constrict the economic system that adequate production, employment and consumption are impossible. To prove that the international bankers, through their Central Banks, have usurped and exercised the supreme power of Congress, we quote the words of one Central Banker who should know—Mr. Eccles, in Lincoln Day Address to Ohio Bankers said:

"There is no political or economic power more charged with the general social interest than the power to increase or decrease the supply of money. If the sovereign authority delegates this power to a particular group or class in the community, as it has done in large part in this country, it divests itself of a part of its effective sovereignty."

The first illicit delegation was the sovereign power to create money. That delegation laid the foundation for the exercise of arbitrary control over the total volume of money. Now that small group has gained powers which enable a super-government to control who may, or may not, borrow the funds originated by these private agencies. Thus, they are able to make or break private businesses.

The Federal Reserve Act passed in 1913 placed arbitrary absolute power in the hands of a Central Banking group. That power was all inclusive. Those dictating the policies of the Federal Reserve Board could and have forced all local bankers to do exactly as commanded. The country bankers have been the victims of high-handed decisions which forced them to withhold loans to capable independent local customers and use all funds for the purchase of such bonds as the bank examiners representing the Central Bankers dictated.

The result has been persistent refusal of funds to small independent business men and non-banker controlled industry; and the extension of enormous funds under extremely advantageous arrangements to numerous foreign borrowers who have since welched, and to a favored few large corporations.

Congress Entrenches Illicit Economic Power

The arbitrary manipulations of the money system of this country eventually accomplished the manipulators' ends, for on March 4, 1933, every bank in the country was closed.

Never has a Congress had such an opportunity to resume the rightful exercise of its constitutional power and mandate, and establish an honest money system, as did those Representatives and Senators summoned to a special session of Congress in March, 1933.

Did that Congress take any steps to resume the exercise of its greatest prerogative and take away from the private Central Bankers their powers to wreck the economic system, confiscate wealth in their own hands, and destroy opportunity and the right to exist for all but themselves? *No, it did not.* But rather, all the acts passed by that and subsequent Congresses, have by intent and in effect, further entrenched the international bankers as the real rulers of this nation. International bankers certainly may be entrusted to know their own business, but their objectives and ends are not for the welfare of the American people whom the Congress pretends to represent.

The function of issuing money has, through the ages, been regarded as the essential prerogative of government. Possibly it is the only prerogative that is essential. Government by international bankers is essentially, and in its purest form, government in the interests of the rich at the expense of the propertyless. Better indeed, if Congress had legislated that all knowledge of how to produce wealth be *buried* along with the truth about money, than that Congress entrench the power of international bankers to exploit and enslave the masses in an age of potential abundance.

Act Violates Constitution

Under the guise of restoring to Congress the power to originate money, the Banking Act passed in August, 1935, has more firmly entrenched the economic power of the Central Bankers and made their control many times more dangerous and destructive. The local bankers are now devoid of all power and dare not make loans to independent borrowers in their own communities. Control of the volume, and access to all money, has been placed in the hands of international banker-controlled political appointees.

These political appointees, labeled Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, have been named by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate. The who and the why of Mr. Roosevelt's choice is demonstrated by the recent resignation of Mr. Ralph W. Morrison, a Texas rancher, as a Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. According to a copyrighted news article appearing in the Chicago Herald & Examiner, on May 20, 1936, Mr. Morrison was the largest single contributor to President Roosevelt's 1932 campaign slush fund, donating $75,000. Early in the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Morrison was also given a unique distinction. He was a member of the President Roosevelt delegation to the economic conference at London in June, 1933.

The Senate is not the Congress of the United States. It is a minor part of the Congress, and today even casual observation and investigation indicates that it is nothing more than the private club of international bankers' representatives.

The House of Representatives is the more important part of Congress. Its membership is based upon population rather than an arbitrary two members from each state, as is the United States Senate. The Framers of the Constitution designed the House of Representatives to be the more effective representative body. They deliberately placed the sole power of originating appropriations and tax measures in the hands of the House of Representatives. They well realized that taxing the people is a power that must be closely guarded. Hence, they entrusted that power only to those who are more directly responsible to the governed.

Representatives Abdicate

The power to originate money and to regulate its volume is the most important taxing power. This power enriches the privileged few who exercise it in two ways:

1. No money can come into ex-

MONEY CHANGERS

of International Bankers . . . .

istence without a debt being contracted either by a private individual or corporation, or the national government. Thus, the taxpayers pay interest to private banks on government bonds which were given to banks for *nothing*, so that the national government will *not rightfully do* the very thing the banks are illicitly doing, that is, create money.

2. The banks arbitrarily increase or decrease the exchange value of all money and bank deposits owned by the public. This in effect constitutes a direct levy on all useful saleable things.

"Money created and paid into use is interest-free at its source. Contrast money that is interest-free and PAID into use by the government, with money that is created and LOANED into use by private individuals. Money loaned into use bears interest at its source, and it may be recalled and cancelled out of use, thereby cutting down the medium of exchange and causing stagnation and foreclosures. Private individuals today exercise the taxing power—they alternately dilute and increase the purchasing power of the money in use." (From "Money Creators" by Gertrude M. Coogan).

"The issue of any form of credit money is a foreed levy or tax on the goods and services of the community which it is impossible for the community to resist or escape. Parliament alone has the right to authorize and impose taxation, and this Act enables the whole constitutional position to be challenged. For as regards the relatively insignificant issue of notes, parliament has delegated its powers to the Bank of England, which in this respect is the authorized but unofficial taxgatherer of the government. For surely, even in law, it is not possible to maintain that a tax is only a tax when the levy is paid in money tokens, and that a levy paid directly in valuables is not a tax." ("The Role of Money" by Frederick Soddy).

Yet, today, the House of Representatives has delegated its entire power over this most important taxing function to presidential politieal appointees. The House so completely abandoned its duties as to delegate those gigantic powers to a body of seven men, and did not even retain power to have a voice in their selection.

Actions Prove Sincerity

Any Congressman, be he Senator or Representative, who voted for the Gold Bill of 1934, the Banking Act of 1935, as well as all other New Deal banking acts, has proven that he is willing to give the international bankers *carte blanche* power and absolute control over every economic and social phase of the American people's existence.

Let it be understood that entrenching the power of the international bankers over both the origination and control of the lending function of money, has been accomplished in the most far-reaching and vicious manner possible by the New Deal banking legislation. These political appointees have absolute power today, not only over the sovereign power which belongs to Congress, but over all the lending powers which rightfully belong to the thousands of local bankers throughout the country.

Those local bankers should and must, for safety's sake, exercise the private function of acting as custodians and lenders of money that has been originated by the Congress of the United States. Neither Congress nor appointees of Congress, nor political appointees of President Roosevelt and the Senate, should have any jurisdiction whatsoever over the function of lending money.

That right, because decentralized power is necessary, must be held and exercised by thousands of private independent corporations. Otherwise, the citizens will be, as they are today, victims of a power too great to be handed over to any one group of mere men. Consolidation of both the origination and lending function in the control of one central body would constitute a complete surrender into the arms of those who conceived and accomplished that species of hideous human slavery called Bolshevism.

Constitution Grants Only Power to Originate

The power to originate money and PAY it into use belongs to the Congress of the United States and should be exercised by that body *alone*. But the right and power to act as an agent in aggregating and lending the funds belonging to private citizens to other citizens, most certainly belongs to private corporations.

The central government, *under the Constitution*, has not and should not have, any power over the lending of private funds belonging to private citizens and corporations. The government, whether it be the Congress or political appointees, should have nothing whatever to do with the lending function. The legitimate lenders should be privately chartered banks; which banks should have nothing whatever to do with the *origination* of money.

Let it be repeated that the consolidation of *both* the origination and the lending function in the hands of the Congress of the United States, or political appointees, or a private corporation; is the essence of bolshevism, state socialism, fascism, nazism, or whatever name is most applicable to political and economic slavery.

Lenin, one of the most notable exponents of state socialism, recommended the following as the surest and quickest method to accomplish destruction of private property rights and the usurpation of all power in the hands of a few self-appointed dictators:

"It is essential to proceed immediately in the nationalization of the banks . . . One state bank as huge as possible with branches in every factory—this is already nine-tenths of the socialist apparatus . . . We are all agreed that the first step in this direction, i.e. toward Communism, must be such measures as the nationalization of banks . . . We cannot at once either nationalize the small consumers' concerns, i.e. one or two wageworkers, or place them under a real workers' control. But through the nationalization of banks they may be tied hand and foot."

The very nationalization of banks that Lenin advocated means the complete control, under one body, of the origination and lending of money. The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress should ORIGINATE THE MONEY, but any usurpation of the lending function by Congress, or any other governmental agency, is not only dangerous and unsound, but it is unconstitutional; for it encroaches upon the citizens' rights to conduct legitimate private enterprises.

Honest Action Necessary

The function of originating the medium of exchange was not conferred upon Congress as a privilege. It was placed upon it by the several sovereign states as a *duty;* to be exercised for the common welfare of their combined citizenry, and not to be bartered away to "enemies of society."

Congress, however, ignored the Constitution and delegated its right of issue (conferred upon it by the states), to private parties through the National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts. "Perfecting" amendments to the Federal Reserve Act, and especially the "New Deal" amendments, have delegated absolute powers that place international bankers and their ilk above and in command of the government "of, by and for the people."

These enactments, therefore, cannot be regarded as "laws," merely because they were passed by Congress; but must be classed with other "violations of law," passed by Congress.

It is high time that the American citizen inform himself so that he can intelligently separate traitors from honest men and, while the Supreme Court is still supreme, obtain its rightful condemnation on such illicit privileges and socialistic laws as now impede our moral and economic progress; and which destroy happiness, peace and prosperity of the sincere and honest part of our citizenry.

As understanding, loyal Americans, we demand honest and constructive action. We are on the verge of an abyss, and we have no intention of submitting to being pushed into it for the mere lack of a high-minded, intelligent and courageous leader. When properly informed, the honest people, as a whole, will take the lead; and will end forever the misery of unemployment, despoliation, crime, unnecessary poverty, and the universal degeneracy which have resulted from special money creating privileges.

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." (Benjamin Franklin).

Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

Why I Cannot Support the New Deal

ON MARCH 4th, 1933, I was thrilled by the ringing words which promised to drive the money changers from the temple. I thought that the death knell for plutocracy had sounded. Despite all promises, the money changer has not been driven from the temple.

On that day was born in my mind the resolution to combat the system of Modern Capitalism, which is identified in this nation with permitting a few private individuals to coin and regulate our money. I determined to devote my time and energy to secure social justice for the laborer, the farmer and for all citizens, thinking that this was the best way to avert the plague of Communism in a nation that refused to practice the gospel of brotherhood.

I knew that I would arouse the wrath of millions. I was warned that the fickle public would rally to my cause but would never stand behind me, once they were satisfied with doles and free bread, as were the Romans of old pending the destruction of the empire. I was warned that both communist and plutocrat would join forces against me and that it would be said that "the priest's place is in his pulpit"; that a priest "has no business meddling in politics". Politics! Meddling in starvation, meddling in nakedness, meddling in feeding the poor and the hungry and the oppressed!

Had not Leo XIII pronounced in his encyclical letter "Rerum Novarum" that "it is the duty of every minister of holy religion to throw into the conflict all the energy of his mind, and all the strength of his endurance"? Had not Pius XI, in our own day, advocated that we do this thing?

This great religious leader's direct words are:

"In truth, the world has, nowadays, sore need of valiant soldiers of Christ, who strain every thew and sinew to preserve the human family from the dire havoc which would befall it were the teachings of the Gospel to be flouted, and a social order permitted to prevail, which spurns no less the laws of nature than those of God. . . . No stone, then, must be left unturned to avert these grave misfortunes from human society."

This same Pontiff, whose principles I prefer to follow cost what it may, is opposed to Modern Capitalism on seven specific points. He is especially opposed to the money racket as it exists in the world today.

To fortify my statement, let me quote his words:

> 1. "It is the capitalist economic regime that, with the world-wide diffusion of industry, has penetrated everywhere, and has invaded and pervaded the economic and social sphere even of those who live outside its scope, influencing them and affecting them by its advantages, inconveniences and vices.
>
> 2. "In the first place, it is evident that in our days, not only is wealth accumulated, but immense power and domination is concentrated in the hands of a few.
>
> 3. "These few individuals are frequently not the owners but only the trustees and directors of invested funds who administer them at their own good pleasure."

In these three statements, Pius XI, speaking not only for Catholics, but for all the brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ, labels capitalism as despotic economic domination, and labels the directors of gigantic corporations as men who, too often, administer their funds and their factories only for the profits of the owners.

> 4. "This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will."

On this point, my friends, let only the ignorant and misguided maintain that Pius XI has said nothing about money. He goes so far as to say that the economic slavery existing in the world has become irresistible, because a few private individuals control the issuance and regulation of the credit of this and every other nation. Specifically, he could have mentioned the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States.

5. The venerable Pontiff condemns Modern Capitalism because it is founded on the gospel of the survival of the fittest, because it is regulated by the principle of "might is right", not by the principle that the weak, either in body or in mind, should be perfectly protected instead of being exploited and cast into the gutter of unemployment. His direct words are:

> "Accumulation of power, which is the characteristic note of the modern economic order, is a natural result of limitless free competition which permits survival of those only who are the strongest; which often means those who fight most relentlessly and who pay least heed to the dictates of conscience, rule this world."

6. It is a characteristic of Modern Capitalism that those who are engaged in it first of all struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere (thus crushing out their weaker competitors). These same men then engage in a fierce battle to acquire control of the state (thus selecting through the power of money and credit the venal representatives of the people), so that their authority may be abused in the economic struggle.

7. And lastly, these controlers of credit and industry bring about warfare between one country and another.

From the foregoing it is plain that I cannot conscientiously support the present policies of the New Deal, which, to my mind, have degenerated into practices hostile to the sixteen basic principles of Social Justice, as it sustains and upholds the private coinage and regulation of money and the racket of the bondholders. I fear that promises have been broken. I fear social security as pronounced by the New Deal, is "poor house" security.

I fear the cause of Old Capitalism and the beginnings of New Communism still occupy the love of certain leaders.

Charles E. Coughlin

MICHAEL HARRIN
7667 RICHMOND AVE
DETROIT MICH.